The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,986.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
including postage	„ 7 12
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[illegible] Numbers	„ 0 8

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Ten Lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 699 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. S[illegible], will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 4th July 1871, at noon.

	July.		July.
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave Madras	17
„ Carwar	6	„ Coconada	19
„ Narrakel	8	„ Vizagapatam	20
„ Alleppey	[illegible]	„ Bimlipatam	20
„ Tuticorin	10	„ Gopaulpore	21
„ Colombo	11	„ False Point	22
„ Galle	12	Arrive CALCUTTA	24
„ Negapatam	15		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,080 tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. B. MATHEWS, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1871, at noon.

	July.		July.
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave BUSSORAH	28
„ Kurrachee	12	„ Fao	28
„ Guadur	13	„ Bushire	29
			Aug.
„ Muscat	15	„ Linga	3
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Bunder Abbas	4
„ Linga	19	„ Muscat	6
„ Bushire	21	„ Guadur	8
„ Fao	23	„ Kurrachee	12
Arrive BUSSORAH	24	Arrive BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. COTTIER, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st July 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines at Table.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of July, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the same not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is stamped with our trade mark—J.A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

[illegible] Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London; John [illegible], Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

PRINTING TYPE

[illegible] MILLER AND RICHARD'S EXTRA HARD METAL.

THE undersigned keep in stock a supply of the LEADING FOUNTS, also of FANCY and JOBBING TYPE, METAL FURNITURE, BRASS RULES, CASES, &c. This Type is unsurpassed for durability and economy, as is shown by its adoption in over one hundred and sixty of the leading Newspaper Offices of the United Kingdom.

A liberal discount will be given from list prices on orders for considerable amount. Orders for Type, Presses, and other Printing requirements, transmitted through the undersigned, will be executed on favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, 1st April 1871.

SPENCER'S
PATENT MAGNETIC
PURIFYING
WATER FILTERS.

No. 1...Rs. 20 | No. 2...Rs. 28 | No. 3...Rs. 38

No. 1, covered with basket-work...Rs. 22.

The Magnetic Filter deprives the most impure water of colour, taste, or odour, by destroying its organic matter, so that river, tank, or stagnant water of the most impure character is rendered as bright and healthful as spring water.

The purifying powers of the Magnetic material are INDESTRUCTIBLE by any amount of use.

"Beyond question the great sanitary discovery of the age."—Dr. Macdowell.

"Previously to Mr. Spencer's mode, there was practically no such thing as purifying impure water."—Professor G. Wilson, Edinburgh.

"I cannot describe Mr. Spencer's purified bog water by any terms short of admiration."—Professor Clark, of Aberdeen, to the Corporation of Liverpool.

"I can only describe the action which took place on passing this sewage water through a small filter—as MAGICAL."—Sir M. Digby Wyatt.

"It is the most remarkable thing I ever witnessed, and I did not think it would produce this extraordinary effect."—Parliamentary Evidence of Mr. T. Hawksley, C.E., 1867.

"My Magnetic Filter has continued to purify water for ten years without change or cleansing."—Mr. James Simpson, C.E., London.

"The only Filters that do really purify water."—Mr. J. Farrar, C.E., Bury.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. [illegible] that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an exceedingly moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 4th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA (1,909 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain A. COLEMAN, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

	First Class	Second Class
To BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON	„ 650	„ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. EASTLEY, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 4th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

		Rs. s.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S	„ Silk and Wool	9 0
BADHAM'S	„ Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ French Colored Shirts	60 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	„ White Shirts	60 0 „
BADHAM'S	„ Overland Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	„ Travelling Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	„ Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	„ All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	„ Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S	„ Serge Suits	25 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
By appointment
To His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Less Discount 10 per cent. for Cash.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

C A U T I O N.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

THE MAIL ROUTE via BRINDISI TO ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract time.

Fares:—Brindisi to London, First Class...£13 5s. 6d.
„ „ Second Class...£ 9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona, the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The Great East India Hotel at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The South Italian Railway Company's Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co.,
THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD,
ENGLAND.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long	seats for 8 persons	complete from £145
30 feet long	seats for 14 persons	complete from £195.
37 feet long	seats for 20 persons	complete from £245.
43 feet long	seats for 30 persons	complete from £380.
50 feet long	seats for 60 persons	complete from £650.
&c.	&c.	&c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 45 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,

Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready, 25pp. 8vo. Price Two Annas.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BOMBAY LOCAL PRESS REGARDING THE PROPOSED REFORM OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be HELD at the CLUB HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th July 1871, at 5-30 P.M.

C. P. COOPER,
For Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 26th June 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY of CANTON, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th June 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship SYDNEY EGGERS, DAVISON, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND BILLS of LADING to the undersigned for countersignature; as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand.

In cases where Boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 28th June 1871.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED or HOLDING PROPERTIES belonging to, the ESTATE of the late Surgeon LALOR, Bombay Medical Establishment, are hereby requested to communicate with and deliver such Property to Colonel W. L. CAHUSAC, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. or Marine Battalion, President Committee of Adjustment, without delay.

W. L. CAHUSAC, Colonel,
President Committee of Adjustment.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—For the convenience of VISITORS to POONA, 1st and 2nd CLASS TICKETS will be ISSUED on and after THIS DATE, until the 30th September next, from BOMBAY or BYCULLA to POONA, at the following REDUCED FARES, viz.

First Class ... Rs. 75 | Second Class ... Rs. 35

These Tickets will entitle the Holders to make Four Journeys to Poona and back at any time within two months from the date of issue; and will be available by any Passenger Train.

The Tickets will consist of four Coupons, available from Bombay or Byculla to Poona, and four Coupons for the Return Trip. Only one Coupon can be used on one day, and they will not be transferable.

Each Coupon must be presented at the Booking Office at the Station from which the Holder starts on the day it is to be used in order that the date may be filled in.

No Coupon will be recognised unless it is so dated.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th June 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 655 of 1868.

SHA VAKHATCHUND LACKMICHUND, Executor of the last Will and Testament of PARVATIBAI, Hindoo widow, late of Bombay, deceased, Hindoo, residing at Bhooleshwur street, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay ... Plaintiff.

vs.

The Honorable LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Her Majesty's Advocate General at Bombay, residing at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay; VALLABHOY LULLOOBHOY, Hindoo, residing at Bhoiwada street; and VIZIALL GOKULDASS, also Hindoo, residing at the same street, in the Island of Bombay ... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Second day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-nine, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-sixth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Vakhutchund Luckmichund, Executor of Parvatibai, deceased, the Honourable the Advocate General, Vallabhoy Lulloobhoy, and Viziall Gokuldass, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Land, with the messuage and building thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate on the east side of Borah Bazaar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement seventy-seven and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, subject to the annual payment of Quit and Ground Rent, amounting to Rupees One, Annas Three, and Pies Ten, payable to the Government of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 579, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 7; and bounded as follows:—on the north by the house of Dwarkadass Vussonjee, on the south by the house of Josee Naya Dhurumsey, on the east by the house of Vakhutchund Luckmichund, and on the west by the said Borah Bazaar street, and which said land, messuage, and building are now and have been for some years past in the occupation of Kessowjee Nursey and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, Attornies for the Defendants Vallabhoy Lulloobhoy and Viziall Gokuldass, in Apollo Street, within the Fort, and at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PRIDE, Attornies for the Defendant the Honourable the Advocate General, [illegible] Parsee Bazaar Street.—Dated this 22nd day of June 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

CAUTION.—To SHIP CHANDLERS, OIL, PAINT, COLOR AND VARNISH DEALERS, PAINTERS, COACH BUILDERS, &c.—Whereas it has been discovered that OILS, PAINT, COLORS and VARNISHES are being openly sold and exposed for sale in the Bazaars of Bombay with FORGED IMITATIONS of the CELEBRATED BRAND and TRADE MARK of BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co, of HULL & LONDON, in England, and that their EMPTY PACKAGES are REFILLED with spurious and worthless Goods, and so exposed and sold with intent to deceive and prejudice their name and reputation, NOTICE is hereby given, that any persons found dealing in, selling, or exposing for sale, or any persons buying such goods, or any persons manufacturing or making imitations of their trade mark, labels, or capsules make themselves liable to prosecution, and will be forthwith prosecuted according to law.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co, London.

Bombay, 10th June 1871.

RS. 200 REWARD.—To PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, and DYE-STAMPERS.—Whereas certain person or persons have been and are now engaged in the manufacture of the Labels, Trade Mark (a Cross in a Garter with three Crowns on the lower, and a Dagger on the upper quarter) and Brass Stamps with the name BLUNDELL, SPENCE and Co, Hull and London, WE hereby OFFER the above REWARD to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of such Offenders.

Address by letter to MR. H. D. FISHER, care of Oriental Bank.

Bombay, 20th June 1871.

WANTED.

WANTED a STEADY MAN, with a Capital of not more than 10,000 Rupees, to JOIN forthwith in a PROFITABLE BUSINESS that has been conducted in Bombay for some time.

For terms and other particulars relating to the business apply by letter to D. C., care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOARD and LODGING, for TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN, or FAMILIES, may be had at Byculla, in Clarendon Family Hotel. Terms moderate. For particulars apply to the Proprietor.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, Commodious OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, and GODOWNS well adapted for Shops. Goods stored on these Premises can be insured against Fire at a little more than half the usual rate. For Rent and other particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1871.

NOTICES.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium		£ 718,385
Ditto	Second ditto	£1,412,463

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

*** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

NOTICES.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 4[illegible] may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-4.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited)—NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS HELD THIS DAY, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per SHARE will be PAID to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

By order,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th May 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited, are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE.—The POWER of ATTORNEY under which MR. A. L. ESTILL has hitherto SIGNED and CARRIED on the BUSINESS of our [illegible] is WITHDRAWN.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
[illegible] their Constituted Attorneys,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, [illegible]th June 1871.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, when J. A. FORBES, Esq., will propose the following Resolutions:—

RESOLUTION No. I.

As Act No. II. of 1865 is found inexpedient and insufficient for the full and proper management of the city of Bombay and for the perfect conservancy and improvement thereof, it is proposed that the following alterations in the said Act be made:—

That in lieu and in substitution of clause 11 of said Act, whereby the entire executive power and responsibility is vested in one Commissioner appointed by the Governor in Council in terms of said clause 11, the following be enacted:

That the said entire executive power and responsibility for the purposes of the new proposed Act be vested in a "Town Council" of sixteen members, six to be nominated and appointed by Government, six by majority of the votes of the Bench of Justices, and four to be especially elected by householders (or occupiers to the amount of Rs. 25 per month rent), it not being necessary for the last-mentioned class of members to be Justices of the Peace. The Council to be designated "The Town Council of Bombay," to be presided over by the Chairman of the Bench of Justices. The said Town Council shall be provided with a Secretary who shall receive such allowance out of the municipal funds to be raised under this proposed Act, as shall from time to time be fixed by the Town Council of Bombay, provided that the said salary shall not exceed Rs. 1,500 per month.

RESOLUTION No. II.

That all the powers which by Act II. of 1865 are vested in the Municipal Commissioner for the time being be vested in the said "Town Council of Bombay," subject, as in such cases provided by the said last-mentioned Act, to the sanction of the Bench of Justices.

RESOLUTION No. III.

And whereas by the present Bombay Municipal Act No. II. of 1865, the power of nominating all subordinate officers and servants for the purposes of the said Act is vested in the said Commissioner, with the exception of the Controller of Municipal Accounts, the Executive Engineer, and the Health Officer, be it now enacted—

That such power be vested in the "Town Council of Bombay" to the extent of Rs. 500 per month, and when the salary of any assistant or subordinate officer shall exceed the sum of Rs. 500 per month, in such case the assent of the Bench of Justices shall be obtained.

That as regards the said Controller of Municipal Accounts, Executive Engineer, and Health Officer, whose appointments hitherto have been subject to the selection of the Governor in Council—

That the said officers if found necessary under this revised Act shall henceforth be selected, nominated, and appointed by the said "Town Council of Bombay," subject to the Bench of Justices. [illegible] their pay and allowances under the new administration of municipal affairs [illegible] necessary to revise their salaries, it is hereby enacted that their remuneration be fixed by the said Town Council of Bombay subject to the sanction of H. M.'s Bench of Justices of Bombay.

RESOLUTION No. IV.

That Government be most respectfully requested to defer the re-appointment of all officers to the Municipality in July next, 1871, until Government have made a full investigation into the administration of the Municipality since Act II. of 1865 came in force.

AMENDMENT.

The following will be proposed by Captain Hancock, and seconded by Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., as an amendment of the above:—

RESOLUTION.—That the proposal to vest the executive power and responsibility now vested in the Municipal Commissioner in a Town Council, assisted by a paid Secretary, is a resuscitation of the plan on which the late Board of Conservancy was constituted, is wrong in principle, and will, as experience has shown, fail in practice.

That the Bench of Justices should be maintained as heretofore, but that in order to facilitate business the supervision and control of municipal affairs should hereafter be entrusted to a Town Council, selected from the Bench of Justices, and composed of not more than 40 members, one-half the number to be Europeans and half Natives, the Chairman of the Justices to be ex-officio President of the Town Council. The members to be nominated annually, one-half by Government and one-half by the Bench of Justices, vacancies being filled up as they occur by the authority by whom the original nomination was made.

That the executive duties of the Municipality should be conducted as at present by a Municipal Commissioner to be nominated by Government.

That the Town Council should have absolute control of the finances, including the sanction of the expenditure and the approval of contracts, and that no work or proceeding involving expenditure shall be commenced or undertaken without the knowledge and consent of the Council to be given in writing.

That the Council shall have power to resolve itself into Committees to undertake special branches of administration, the Municipal Commissioner to be ex-officio Member of all such Committees.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 21st June 1871.

THE BYCULLA ICE-HOUSE.

MESSRS. TUDOR and Co. beg to intimate to the Residents of Byculla, Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, and Parell, that they have MADE OVER the ICE HOUSE at BYCULLA, nearly opposite the Byculla Hotel, to JEEVANJEE AND Co.

JEEVANJEE AND Co. beg to intimate, with respect to the above, that the Ice vaults will be open from 6-30 A.M. to 6 P.M., and that Ice will be sold at the rate of 1½ ANNA for ONE POUND, or 1¼ ANNA per POUND for TWO POUNDS AND UPWARDS. The book system will be continued. Should any Ice remain in the vaults after 6 P.M. it will be available at any hour in cases of sickness.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, [illegible] of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

NOTICES.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
IMPORTERS OF
OILMEN'S STORES,
AND
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
DIRECT FROM
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, GILLON, HOGARTH, MOIR, &c.,
AND THE FIRST CONTINENTAL HOUSES.

THE SUPPLIES OF THE COMPANY'S
STORE DEPARTMENT
REACH THEM BY THE
SUEZ CANAL AND OVERLAND MAILS

Only, they may therefore be relied upon to possess in full perfection the delicacy and freshness of flavour so often impaired or destroyed by long sea voyages. Maintaining in every other respect the high character of their imports, the Company confidently assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar Auctions), and respectfully caution the public against the danger attending the use of stale or inferior Stores generally.

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED, AND TART FRUITS
BON BONS. FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c. &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS, AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED AND DESICCATED MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.
EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

Priced Lists Free on Application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Two or Three TEA ESTATES, varying in area from one hundred (100) to three hundred (300) acres, can now be PURCHASED in the Kangra Valley, the most salubrious and Picturesque of all the Himalayan districts. For particulars apply to the SECRETARY of the Planters' Association, Palumpore, Kangra Valley, Punjab.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,
[illegible]SBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

RICHARDSON and Co. have THIS DAY OPENED the ABOVE FOUNDRY and ENGINEERING WORKS, where they are prepared to execute Orders for Castings and General Iron Work.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Bombay, 27th June 1871. RICHARDSON & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. [illegible].

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. [illegible]. The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-day, [illegible] Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 25 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including [illegible] sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS to Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 24, MEDOW STREET.
(OPPOSITE TO THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.)

BEG to inform the Public that they have just imported a large assortment of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, FANCY SLIPPERS, &c., &c., of the latest fashion and of superior quality, being made expressly to order, at moderate Prices.

Also Regulation and Hunting Spurs, Hunting and Riding Whips, Racket and Cricket Kits, &c., &c.

The Manufacturing Department is superintended by a competent European Foreman, where all orders will be promptly executed with first-class material and workmanship.

All Orders from Up-country must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Directions for self-measurement and Price List forwarded free on application.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pounons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND FROM MOST STOREKEEPERS IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
AT
J. & W. WATSON & CO.'S,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

ALL LAST SEASON'S GOODS TO BE SOLD AT LESS THAN COST PRICE, TO MAKE ROOM FOR AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.

MONSOON SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRTMAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF
F. ASQUITH,
(Five years with Badham & Co.),

INVITE attention to their extensive arrangements for the above Season. The Goods have been specially manufactured, and, from their choice character, are rarely obtained in this country.

MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS

Remitting amount with Order ensure immediate attention and dispatch.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

THE BEST QUALITY DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK.

COATS. Cash.	COATS. Credit.	CAPS. Cash.	CAPS. Credit.	LEGGINGS. Cash.	LEGGINGS. Credit.
Rs. 15 0	Rs. 17 0	Rs. 3 12	Rs. 4 4	Rs. 4 8	Rs. 5 4

ENTIRE SUIT. Cash. Rs. 22 0. Credit. Rs. 25 0.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

SHIRTS FOR THE RAINS.

FITTING WITH PRECISION AND EASE.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
OXFORD CLOTH.—A Fresh Supply of this comfortable and absorbing material in all shades of color, cool and shrinkless, well adapted for Sportsmen and those actively engaged, and for general wear at this Season	each	6 8	7 8
	six for	37 0	42 0
Silk and Wool. The best and thinnest made, well shrunk, neat, plain and Fancy colors	each	9 0	10 0
	six	52 0	58 0
Flannel. Pure Saxony, Plain and Fancy Wove colors. The best quality.	each	8 8	9 8
	six	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk. Wove colors, perfectly fast	each	11 8	13 0
	six	67 0	75 0
French printed Cambrics, fast colors, with Collars attached	six for	28 0	31 8
Long Cloth, Fine Linen Fronts, &c.	six for	28 0	31 8
Long Cloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs	six for	22 8	25 0
Printed Cambric, a good useful Shirt, with Collars attached, neat striped Patterns	six for	22 8	25 0
Dress, French Embroidered Fronts		7 0	8 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT MAKERS.

SLEEPING KIT
FOR THE RAINS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Oxford Cloth, suits	10 0	12 8
Best Wove Flannel, suits	17 0	19 8
Best Silk and Wool, suits	17 8	20 0
Best Spun Silk, suits	23 0	26 0
French printed Cambric, suits	7 8	8 8
Striped Cambric, suits	6 8	7 8

PYJAMAS.

		Cash.	Credit.
Striped Cambric	each	3 0	3 8
	six	16 8	19 0
[illegible] French Cambric	each	3 8	4 0
	six	18 8	22 0
Oxford Cloth	each	4 12	5 12
Wove Flannel	each	8 0	9 0
Silk and Wool	each	8 8	9 8
Spun Silk	each	11 0	12 0

The above superior materials are rarely obtained in this country.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
OUTFITTERS.

SUPERIOR HOSIERY.

GENT'S UNDER-VESTS OR BANIANS.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Real Gauze Merino	six	19 0	21 0
Fine Gauze Merino	six	24 0	27 0
Real India Gauze, warranted Silk and Merino	six	30 0	35 0

Small addition in price for Extra Large Sizes.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS.
SHRINKLESS, PURE AND SOFT.

		Cash.	Credit.
Plain Merino	per doz.	15 8	17 8
Fancy Stripes	per doz.	14 8	16 0
Ribbed, plain color	per doz.	16 0	18 0
Superfine Fancy Stripes	per doz.	18 0	20 0

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS.
DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

	Cash.	Credit.
Plain Brown Cotton	11 0	12 8
Plain Colors	12 8	14 0
Fancy Stripes	12 8	14 0
Fine Fancy Stripes	16 0	18 0
Superfine do.	18 0	20 0

GENT'S BATHING DRAWERS.
USEFUL FOR TRAVELLERS.

	Cash.	Credit.
Plain Brown Cotton, per pair	2 0	2 4
Fancy Stripes, per pair	2 0	2 4

MERINO KNICKERBOCKERS.

	Cash.	Credit.
Plain Colors, per pair	4 8	5 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
HOSIERS.

SCARVES AND TIES.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Jules Favre. Ollivier. Promenade.	Small Sailor's Knot	1 12	2 0
	Plain and Fancy Stripes and Spots, all Colours	2 4	2 10
	New self-Fastener	2 10	3 0
Duke. Argyle. Conqueror. Stroller.	Large Sailor's Knot	2 0	2 4
	Plain and Fancy Colours	2 6	2 10
	stripes, Spots, &c.	2 12	3 4
	New Self-Fastener	2 12	3 4
Park.	New-made Bow, Patent Fastening, Black and Colours	2 0	2 4
Dress Ties, made Bow		0 12	0 14
Black and Coloured Tom Thumb		0 14	1 0

COLLARS.
BEST THREE-FOLD LINEN.

		Cash.	Credit.
Haymarket		6 0	7 0
Dux		6 0	7 0
Shakspere		6 0	7 0
West End		6 0	7 0
Pall Mall		6 0	7 0
Dux West End	With Cambric Tie attached for wear with Flannel Shirts	6 8	7 0

BRACES.

		Cash.	Credit.
Scarlet Berlin	with Doe Ends	2 0	2 4
White Do.			
India Rubber	Leather Ends	2 0	2 4
Best Do.		2 8	3 0
French (Guyot)		2 0	2 4

WHITE KID GLOVES.
A Fresh Supply.

	Cash.	Credit.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's—a good Glove	2	2 4

JEWELLERY.

		Cash.	Credit.
Front Studs	Gold on Ivory	3 12	4 4
Collar.	14 Carat, Lund's Patent	1 8	1 12
Solitaires.	Will last for Years	4 8	5 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
OUTFITTERS,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ...37, CRUTCHED FRIARS, MARK LANE,
BOMBAY ...RAMPART ROW.
CALCUTTA ...GOVERNMENT PLACE.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 39, 43, 49. Half pints 13.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 22, 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
BRANDIES—Rs 24, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

We regret we have been obliged, by the effects of the late Continental War, to advance the price of our Champagnes. The quotations will be as above from this date.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES:—

F. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 40 each.
Pints „ 2 „	„ 43 „

BLOCK, GREY & BLOCK'S CLARET.

Larose in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 37 each.
St. [illegible] in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 28 „

[illegible] December 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,

From the celebrated Distilleries of the VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled) pure, soft, and delicate, per dozen	27 0	30 0
Do. Do. Pint Travelling Flasks, per doz.	16 0	18 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a spirit very superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell and others commonly sold at same rates	24 0	27 0
OLD BRANDY, a sound wholesome spirit	18 0	21 0

FRESH SHIPMENTS ON SALE BY THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE, bottled by F. FRIEND, in cases of—

4 doz. Quarts	per doz.	Rs. 5 0
5 „ Imperial Pints	„	4 8
8 „ Pints	„	3 4

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE—

4 doz. Quarts	„	5 0
5 „ Imperial Pints	„	4 8
8 „ Pints	„	3 4

BARCLAY'S PORTER—

4 doz. Quarts	„	5 8
5 „ Imperial Pints	„	4 12
8 „ Pints	„	3 8

ESPLANADE HOTEL STORE.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & Co.'s;

Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40	per doz.
Brandy	„ 28	„
Sherry	„ 25	„

COYLE & Co.'s

Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	„ 27	„

LARRONDE FRERES'

St. Julien	„ 12	„
Margaux	„ 15	„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 25	„
Superior Old Cognac	„ 25	„

HUDSON & HORNYICKS'

Pale Dry Sherry	„ 18	„
Carlowitz (Hungarian Wine)	„ 15	„

W. McEWANS'

Beer, Quarts	„ 4-8	„

L. ROSE & Co.'s
Lime Juice Beverages.

REMINGTON & Co.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each, Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy. Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,
CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS.
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factors
48, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black, Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.
CAUTION.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.
AGENTS FOR
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 AND 81, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.
Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ¾ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Spinning shares at better rates. Land shares closed firm. Government Paper steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomul. value persh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	1000	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100 par
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
19,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	635
1,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	187½
15,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
14,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	270 par
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,500	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	104
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
—	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
—	£2	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£100	19 1.5.4	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,705
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	152
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	950
4,000	4,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	380

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,600
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,700
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	980
1000	150	150	...	Broach Mills	280
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,650
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,115
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,045
800	2,500	all	350 p.s	Oriental	2,080
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,275

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,100
200	1,000	1,000	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,025
300	3,000	85	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	475
150	12,000	11,000	250 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,410
200	2,000	all	25 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,400
200	500	all	68 do.	Do. New	600
300	5,000	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co.	5,400
850	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
151	2,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	10,000
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,080
200	6,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,550
250	5,000	1,461	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,200
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,175
120	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	570
225	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,630
150	2,500	...	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	925
10	1,000	...	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
				Carwar Company	825

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay [illegible] Trading Corporation	845
50,000	50	all	1½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	—
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	30 ps.	Treacher & Co.	400
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	87

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION

		Date of L'dation.		
500	85	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	20
95	19½		Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...			East India Bank	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	70½	May '	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,375 Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	31

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅝d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/8d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	60 days' sight	99⅞
Madras	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	228

CALCUTTA.—24TH JUNE, 1871.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs. 99, or 1 discount, and small pieces at 2 to 4 annas higher.

5 per cents, large amount, at Rs. 105-8.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 28.

Rideout, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Madras.

Mouat, Inspector General of Hospitals, Staff, on duty, from Poona.

Miles, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

Galbraith, Major, 66th Regiment, to join, from Ootacamund.

Merewether, Captain, 66th Regiment, to rejoin, from Neilgherries.

Tochurst, Surgeon, 13th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Surat.

Twiss, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 28.

Fraser, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Deolalee.

Blundell, Major, 3rd [illegible], to Ahmednuggur.

[illegible], on leave, to Baroda.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—28TH JUNE.

London	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ship loading.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Myrabolans & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers		£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 9 to 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Enoch Train	Lane	Liverpool, March 15.
	Sydney Eggers	Davison	Liverpool, March 15.
	City of Canton	Reddie	Glasgow, April 4.

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Braemstone	Hughes	Havre.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Donna Maria, Meikle, to Amsterdam.

Ship Lion, Engrand, to Pondicherry.

Ship Zanzibar, Gilmore, to Batavia.

The steamer Moolian, to Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

June			
24	Fleng	Robson	Kotapatam, June 15.
	Phatte Allum	Row	Bombay, May 26.
25	Sea Chief	Whatway	Liverpool, May 3.

DAILY IMPORTS.—28TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

[illegible] packages glassware, H Allarukha & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Singapore (s), 1 case champagne, Payne & Co.

Millwall, 150 cases brandy and 4 cases old tom, J Nowrojee.

Haddon Hall, 50 barrels coal tar, M Jeewakan.

British Consul, 2 casks blacking, A H G Hoosen.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Tanjore, 7 casks earthenware, K Essmaljee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Cannanore, 50 cases brandy, D Sorabjee & Co.

Europe (s), 150 cases brandy, D Sorabjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—28TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Morning Light, 141 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co; 100 bales cotton, G Heerjee & Co; 89 bales cotton, B Ruttonsey; 25 bales cotton, B Wagjee; 48 bales cotton, N Gordhun.

Quorn, 700 bales cotton, George S King & Co.

Erimista, 50 bales cotton, C Dhunjeebhoy; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Charles Bal, 280 bags linseed, O Chapsey; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Mary Stenhouse, 38 bales cotton, L Ludha; 75 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.

Queen of the Lake, 75 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 10 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 125 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers; 78 bales hemp, D Merwanjee & Co.

Golconda (s) 35 bales wool V Ebram & Co; 60 bales cotton, R Morarjee.

Cavour, 4 bales wool N Runchor'ass; 113 bales cotton, L Gokerda & Co; 75 bales cotton, D Khimjee.

Stornoway, 113½ bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 50 bales wool, B Caujee; 20 chests benjamin, N Ganjee.

Sir Charles Napier, 2 bales cotton, A Blaschek & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda (s), [illegible] Esmall & Co; 18 bales hides, P [illegible]

Moolian (s), 18 bales orchella weed, S S Mohomed; 8 bales hides, R Russoolbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

City of Tanjore, 1,000 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co; 25, packages coffee, 200 bundles rapeseed, and 250 bundles linseed S Tyebjee & Co.

David Malcolm, 1,000 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

British India, 200 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Behar (s), 15 packages fishmaws, and 93 packages sharkfins, F M Dama; 2 bales cotton, N G Ebram; 75 bales cotton, D Vussonjee & Co.

Travancore, (s), 127 bales cotton, R Khimjee & Co; 5 bundles ivory, B Framjee; 5 cases patent plates, H Essa Soab & Co; 26½ chests M opium, S & D B Suttakia; 10 chests, M opium, S Nusserwanjee; 14½ chests M opium, D C Tata.

POSTAL NOTICES

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	July 4	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 1	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 8	11 A.M.	
China	,, 5	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 5	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 11	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay during the monsoon months every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Tuesday	July	4	Saturday	October	7
Do	do	11	Do	do	14
Do	do	18	Do	do	21
Do	do	25	Do	do	28
Do	August	1	Do	November	4
Do	do	8	Do	do	11
Do	do	15	Do	do	18
Do	do	22	Do	do	25
Do	do	29	Do	December	2
Do	September	5	Do	do	9
Do	do	12	Do	do	19
Do	do	19	Do	do	23
Saturday	do	30	Do	do	30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following date from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

11th July 1871.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Annual Subscription ....Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail, for Europe.

Per Annum ....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GRIFFITHS—June 27th, at Chinchpoogly, Bombay, the wife of Mr. John Griffiths, of a daughter.

DEATH.

RAWLE—June 22nd, at Dharwar, of fever, aged 23, Eliza Jane Horsburgh, the beloved wife of Henry John Rawle, Lieutenant Royal Artillery.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CUNLIFFE—June 22nd, at Jhelum, the wife of Major G. G. Cunliffe, 28th Regiment P. I., of a daughter.

JAMESON—June 25th, at 5, Shortt's Street, Calcutta, the wife of John W. Jameson, Esq., of a daughter.

KINSMAN—June 25th, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain Kinsman, Royal Artillery, of a son.

ROSS—June 20th, at Trevandrum, the wife of J. Ross, Esq., M.A., Principal of H. H. The Maharajah's High School, of a son.

SCRIVEN—June 23rd, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Horace William Scriven, Captain, 25th Regiment K. O. Borderers, of a son.

DEATHS.

MOSSE—June 14th, at Lucknow, Major and Local Lieutenant-Colonel Mosse, H. M.'s 6th Regiment, and Director-General of Gymnastics in India.

NORRIS—June 17th, at Trichinopoly, William, youngest son of Staff Sergeant R. A. Norris, of the Commissariat Department, aged one year, two months, and twenty days.

WHITTELL—June 24th, at Allahabad, Eleanor, the beloved wife of Edward Whittell, Pay Sergeant, No. 1 Battery 25th Brigade R. A.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1871.

WE ventured to offer a week ago some suggestions intended to discredit the generally received doctrine, that the profits of the cultivation of land are so exceptionally large as to warrant the State in exacting from landholders a share of the produce of the soil while letting the incomes of traders and professional men go untaxed. But, abandoning that position, let us meet the champions of State-landlordism on their own ground, and assume that the land revenue is merely a rent-charge. Then, the question arises, What proportion ought this charge to bear to the whole produce of the land? The average rent of land is variously estimated by economists as amounting to one-third or one-fourth of the whole produce; and from this sum must be deducted the capital required for permanent improvements other than those great works of communication which Government executes, and which are for the most part constructed at least as much for the advantage of the towns as for that of the country. We shall probably, therefore, not be accused of stating the case unfairly, if we assume that the share of the produce on which alone the State can pretend to have a claim does not exceed one-fifth. But, if the whole of this fifth be taken, the cultivators are at once reduced to the level of mere tenants tilling the ground for the benefit of the rest of the community. Now, it is not contended that the State is sole proprietor of the land in India, but only co-proprietor with the actual occupier; and every one admits that it is not the whole, but only a part, of the rent in which the Government can have any proprietary right. We come, then, to the conclusion that, in justice, the State ought to limit its demand to, at the outside, one-half of the net rent, leaving the other half to the occupier; so that no assessment can be said to be light which exceeds one-tenth of the produce. The worst feature, indeed one may say the only weak point, in the Bombay Revenue Survey, is that no fixed rule of this kind is laid down to prevent zealous officers from seizing all the rent of a holding, instead of dividing it equally between the State and the lease-holder.

It is not at all unlikely that the high prices of the American war years temporarily reduced the assessment in the Bombay Presidency to as low a rate as one-tenth of the produce; otherwise, so much new land would not have been taken into cultivation during the last ten years. But there is abundant evidence to show, that, although the rates imposed during the last thirty years were low enough to afford the people a sensible relief from taxation which was felt to be intolerable, they were after all only relatively liberal. Now that prices have fallen again, while the expensive habits acquired by the cultivators and their families during the years of prosperity cannot be easily shaken off, the existing rates of assessment are generally found to be as heavy as the land can bear, without the increase of from 50 to 100 per cent. recommended by revising officers whose sole ambition seems to be to reverse the wise and generous policy of their predecessors. We reprinted yesterday from the *Indu Prakash* an article in which an evidently well-informed writer states that in the Concan districts of this Presidency the State "exacts, as an acknowledgment of its landlord rights, from one-half to two-thirds of the gross produce from the miserable tillers whom it obliges with its irresponsible protection." If this statement be correct, Government is taking from these wretched villagers not only the whole of the rent, but a very considerable proportion of the farmers' profits and labourers' wages. The ideas of high officials in the Revenue Survey Department as to the amount of the assessment seem to be deplorably vague. What is one to think of such evidence as that given a few years ago in the Rutnagherry Khote case by Colonel Francis, who said—"The usual estimate of assessment is one-fifth *or* one-eighth of the crop. I believe the previous estimate was about one-third." The Khotes, at that time, contended that Government took one-third; and they actually offered, in proof of their sincerity, to pay one-fifth of the produce in kind. But surely it must be possible, with the full and accurate information the Survey officers boast of possessing about the land, to frame every year an approximate estimate of what the harvest of each field is worth, and thus to ascertain how much of it is taken as land revenue, instead of indulging in mere guess-work about a matter of such cardinal importance. The only statistics that we have seen giving information of the kind we desire are supplied by Mr. Beyts, in the letters in which he has explained the real character of that assessment of Soopa which was denounced so furiously a month ago by the *Indian Economist.* Mr. Beyts tells us that the value of the annual harvest of Soopa is under 22½ lacs, and the land revenue of the district amounts to a little over 3½ lacs. Even in this highly-favoured talook, then, the State's share of the produce is nearly one-sixth. In this rich and prosperous district of fertile Guzerat, the net rent is of course in excess of what is yielded by the comparatively sterile soil of the Deccan; but Mr. Beyts calculates that each ryot's family only gets 105 rupees a-year as its share of the rent of land in which it is acknowledged that the ryot has a joint right of property with Government. Is it not, then, a justifiable inference from Mr. Beyts's figures that an average of one-tenth for the whole Presidency is as much as the State ought to demand? Clearly, when the subtraction of one-sixth of the produce leaves the cultivators of Soopa in possession only of the wretched income of a hundred rupees a year, an assessment of that amount in Madeh, for instance, would be exceedingly oppressive to the people. It is plain, however, that in some parts of the Presidency the Survey rates are far in excess of the proportion fixed in Soopa. Thus, Mr. Narayen Wassoodew found last year that the land revenue on some rice fields he has bought near Tanna amounted to very nearly one-third of the whole produce. For giving us this simple statement of a fact within his own knowledge, Mr. Narayen Wassoodew has been assailed by the *Indian Economist* with a torrent of misrepresentation and abuse. One would have thought it rather a good thing for the country that a citizen of Bombay, having some spare capital, chose to buy land with it instead of shares, thus providing some ryots who had already land of their own in the neighbourhood with profitable work for their leisure hours, and securing to th[illegible] State the payment of a certain amount of la[illegible] revenue. But what is Mr. Narayen's rewa[illegible] "Here," shrieks Mr. Knight, "is a ras[illegible] middleman attempting to plunder the [illegible]fortunate ryots—a privilege expressly re[illegible] by Providence for the State to enjoy in [illegible]dia. Seize the villain who wants to live in lu[illegible] in Bombay while the peasants are toiling [illegible]r him up-country. Tie him up to the trian[illegible], and flog him till he consents to hand ov[illegible] his ill-gotten gains to the Government." [illegible] no notice of the fact that the land reve[illegible] of this piece of property amounted to [illegible] thousand rupees out of three, Mr. Knigh[illegible] repeats his own opinion that the State Landl[illegible] only gets one-twentieth of the produce; an[illegible] disdaining to attempt the task of proving th[illegible] absurd theory, he calmly maintains that Mr. Na[illegible] Wassoodew got last year 9-20ths of the p[illegible]ce of his land "for doing nothing." Nine-t[illegible]tieths would be about Rs. 1,600; and, as the a[illegible]ious middleman really got not a penny, but h[illegible] to pay Rs. 89 out of his own pocket to make g[illegible] the State's claim, it seems that, accordin[illegible] Mr. Knight, *plus* 1,600 must be equal [illegible] 89. This is a marvellous feat in its way; but it will not astonish anyone who is [illegible]iliar with the arithmetical flights of fancy o[illegible] the Lulu of Indian finance.

Is it, then, after [illegible] so certain that the confidence with which [illegible]bay Civilians speak of the possibility of increasi[illegible]g the land assessment, on revision, by 50 or [illegible] per cent. without doing injustice to the pe[illegible]ple, is well founded? We [illegible] action that the natives themselves with great sat[illegible] beginning to find out what is the real drift of the p[illegible]licy of laying all the burdens on the land. Perh[illegible]s we are wrong in calling it a policy. Indian [illegible]Civilians are, as a rule, too high-minded to co[illegible]sciously favour certain financial expedients wh[illegible]ch save their pockets by adding something to [illegible] burdens already imposed upon the people. [illegible] Bengal paper accurately appreciates the results of recent changes, when it says that the people are beginning to discover they never made a greater mistake than in clamouring for the repeal of a tax which touched rich traders and officials alone, and which is now replaced by cesses that must be paid by the already over-taxed agricultural population. The Zemindars of Bengal can well afford to pay fresh taxes, whether the provisions of the Permanent Settlement forbade that these should be levied or not; but the English Radicals, who have been misled into approving a heavy land tax for all India, forget that the land in this country is for the most part owned by a territorial democracy and not by an aristocracy whose privileges it might be desirable to curtail. We have sanguine hopes, however, that the correct view of the nature of our land revenue will ultimately prevail both at home and in India. In our own Presidency, the accession to the Council of so able an advocate of liberal assessments as Mr. Rogers will, we trust, put an end to the policy of doubling assessments in a district in spite of the avowed opinion of the Collector that such an increase will cause great discontent; and the Bombay Government, retracing its steps, may yet act towards the land in the spirit of those warning words in which Wingate, thirty years ago, pointed out "the fearful consequences of any error on the side of over-taxation":—"No unnecessary reduction can injure the country, and the Government revenue can only suffer from it to the extent of such reduction. An error upon one side involves the inevitable ruin of the country, an error on the other some inconsiderable sacrifice of the finance of the State; and, with such unequal stakes depending, can we hesitate as to which should be given the preponderance? The line of true policy, under such circumstances, is not shown in an attempt to fix the assessment at what the land will exactly bear, but in fixing it as far within this limit as the exigencies of the State will permit."

WE understand that a telegram has been received from Paris, stating that the whole amount of the French loan has been subscribed.

SYED TOORKEE has now been officially recognised by the Governor General in Council as Imaum of Muscat.

CAPTAIN BRINE, R.N., has supplied the Admiralty with a valuable report on the offensive and defensive resources of the United States.

CAPTAIN WILMOT, H. M.'s 49th Regiment, proceeded to Asseerghur on Monday last to relieve Captain Gillespie from the command of the detachment stationed there.

REPORTS, dated 24th instant, from Seroor, state that three cases of cholera had appeared amongst the Poona Horse, but up to date only one death had occurred.

DAVE CARSON's conundrum about the Calcutta Bench of Justices—"Why should the Calcutta Municipality not be increased?" "Because there are *Just asses* enough in it."

THE "Pioneer" has been informed by telegram from Simla that communication with Kalka is for the time interrupted, in consequence of extensive landslips having fallen on both roads.

MR. R. L. DAVIS, Deputy Superintendent, Punjab Secretariat, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to Government, Punjab, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. W. Trotter.

HEAVY rain, says Toulmin, has done some damage to the early silk crop in Southern Bengal, "having caused the generation of the flies to prove so destructive to the silkworm at this time of the year."

THE official "Gazette" of Oudh advertises a prize of Rs. 40 for an essay (in English or Urdu) giving "practical hints towards economy of time and labour in cultivating operations." Competitors must be present or past students of Canning College, Lucknow.

WE ("Englishman") learn that certain amended rules have lately been sanctioned by the Supreme Government for regulating the pay and travelling allowance of Roman Catholic bishops and priests, and also the establishment and lighting allowance of chapels.

THE "Shamsher Bahadur" states that the Gaekwar's system of realising the revenues by contract is causing great discontent among the peasantry. Tyranny and extortion is practised by the revenue farmers, and the cultivators of several pergunnahs are flocking from the State to British territory.

AT the instance of the Government of Bombay, the Supreme Government, the "Englishman" has heard, has sanctioned a compassionate allowance of Rs. 180 per annum, or Rs. 15 a month, to the mother of the late Belooch Khan Talpoor, who has been left destitute by the death of her son, and the resumption of the jagheer enjoyed by the deceased.

MR. M. G. RANADE, who officiated as acting Third Magistrate of Police during Mr. Connon's absence on leave, and who recently commenced to practise as a barrister, has been appointed to act as Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court during Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damodhur's absence. Mr. Ranade assumed charge of his office yesterday.

THE first regiment to arrive in England from India, says the "Army and Navy Gazette," during the relief season 1871-72, will be the 1st battalion 19th from Bengal; the 79th Highlanders following before the end of the year from Madras; the 38th from Bengal; the 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade from Aden; and the 104th, from Bengal, will reach Portsmouth early in 1872. The corps going out will embark at Queenstown in the following order, viz., 44th, 70th, 54th, 1st battalion 8th (for Malta), and 65th.

WE ("Madras Times") are informed that the Secretary of State, with reference to a suggestion from the Bombay Government, has referred to the Government of India the question as to the desirability of transferring the South Canara district to the Bombay presidency, as was done in the case of the North Canara district, the interests and peculiarities of both the districts being identical, and, as the supervision and administration of both the districts by one and the same Government would be more satisfactory.

THE engineers have completed the preliminary surveys of the proposed railway from Nagpore *via* Kamptee through the Bundara district to Raepore. Two routes have been laid out and sectioned. The northern line passes by Toomsoor and Kompta, reaching the plains of Chutteesgurh by crossing over the Durrakussa and Punneajobeghât: the former work is six miles in length, the latter four: by this route the distance is 190 miles. The alternative line follows generally the existing road *via* Bundara and the Murrumjobeghât. The distance by this line is about 180 miles; the Murrum-jobeghât is 2½ miles in length. Both routes cross the Wyngungah, which is a large river 1,500 feet wide with a rise of flood of 45 to 50 feet; three or four other large rivers are crossed, as the Soor-Bagh Nuddee, Seeonath, &c.

EVERY preparation, we are told, is being made in Colombo to have all necessary information at Mr. Neville's disposal with reference to the Colombo harbour project. The Kandy paper states that "this gentleman will also doubtless report on the Paumben canal proposal, as the cursory examination made by Mr Robertson of the coast of Southern India, during his short stay, has not by any means given satisfaction. Pending the arrival of Mr. Neville, it has been suggested that Mr. Douglas, the engineer of the Basses Light-house, whose duties are suspended during the monsoon season, be requested to visit Colombo and report upon the harbour scheme. Mr. Douglas is reputed to be an engineer of great skill and experience in his profession, and an opinion from him, at this season in particular, would be extremely valuable."

THE Government of India, in reply to a reference from the Bombay Government, whether the travelling allowance, hitherto granted under the Bombay regulations to native soldiers discharged for unfitness, should not be withheld when free passages by rail or Government steamers are provided for them, state that no such travelling allowance has ever been granted to the native troops of the Bengal Army, the only concession of the kind being that laid down in G. G. O. No. 842 of 3rd September 1868. When free passage is given under this order, the grant of the travelling allowance to the units of the Bombay Army should be withheld altogether, being, however, continued as heretofore in cases where the G. O. of 1868 does not come into effect—it being understood that the men shall not be considered as having an option, but that the free passage is always to be given when circumstances allow it. In cases when free conveyance can be given for only a portion of the soldier's journey to his home, it seems desirable that orders should issue regulating the conditions under which a proportion of the travelling allowance shall be given.

RECOGNITION OF SYED TOORKEE AS IMAUM OF MUSCAT.

THE following instructions from His Excellency the Governor General in Council regarding the recognition of His Highness Syud Toorkee as ruler of Muscat have been received by the Bombay Government:—

"I am now directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize Syud Toorkee as ruler of Muscat.

"I am accordingly to request that the Political Agent at Muscat may be instructed, through the Resident in the Persian Gulf, to inform His Highness that it gives His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council much pleasure to recognize him as the ruler of Muscat and to continue with him the same relations of friendship that existed in the days of Syud Saeed; and that His Excellency in Council trusts that the contentions which have so long distracted Oman may speedily be brought to a close and peace and prosperity restored to His Highness' dominions.

"Orders have been issued for the *Lynx* to proceed to Muscat, and it is the wish of His Excellency in Council that the officer commanding may be instructed to arrange with the Political Agent for a salute to be fired in honour of His Highness Syud Toorkee on the occasion of his recognition."

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE services of Captain C. Grant have been replaced at the disposal of Government for employment under the Political Department.

LIEUTENANT G. W. SAWYER, 8th Foot, has been attached to the Commissariat Department as a probationary Sub-assistant Commissary General for duty, until further orders.

MAJOR M. R. HAIG, Settlement Officer, Right Bank Survey, Sind, has been allowed a furlough to Europe for nine months, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN W. M. DUCAT, R. E., having returned to duty on 27th April last, the unexpired portion of the furlough to Europe granted to that officer by G. O. No. 280, dated 8th April 1869, has been cancelled.

THE following appointment has been made:—Colonel J. Sneckleton, Royal Horse Artillery, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, during the absence of Colonel Anderson, on medical certificate, or until further orders.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE GERMAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

THE NEW FRENCH LOAN.

LONDON, 28TH JUNE.

The German troops in France have been united under General von Manteuffel as Commander.

PARIS, 27TH JUNE.

There have been a great number of subscriptions to the new French Loan. A combination of stockbrokers has subscribed more than half the amount.

M. Gambetta has arrived in Paris and has accepted the candidature of that city.

LONDON, 27TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera, 6⅝d.

The Manchester Market has been very steady, but without change in prices.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 8s.
8¼ ,, ,, 9s. 3d.
40's Mule Twist, 1s. 0⅝d.

BOMBAY.

THE POONA FOX HOUNDS are to meet this morning at the Bund Bridge.

RAJCOTE.—We learn from a correspondent that there was no rain at Rajcote till the 20th instant.

RAIN AT KURJUT.—The fall of rain at Kurjut up to 15th June amounted to 16 inches and 8 cents.

HIGH COURT.—The High Court, Appellate Side, was closed yesterday on account of a Hindoo holiday.

A NEWSPAPER AT BARODA.—A Gujrathee newspaper, says a native contemporary, is shortly to be started at Baroda.

RAJA OF DHURUMPORE.—The Raja of Dhurumpore, with his tutor Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrosjee Oonwalla, M.A., will proceed to Surat shortly.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE FUND.—The masters and pupils of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution have raised a subscription among themselves in aid of the above fund.

BREACH OF LIQUOR LICENSE.—Eduljee Bumonjee, a liquor shop-keeper, was convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday and fined Rs. 30, on a charge of breach of the second condition of his liquor license.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—A coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday at Parell concerning the death of Gunga, girl, who, in the opinion of the jury, met with her death by being accidentally drowned in a tank.

THE PERSIAN PARSEES.—We learn that the Persian Parsees who a few days ago arrived here from Bunder Abas, have been provided with food, &c., at the expense of our townsman, Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 46 feet 1 inch, and the rainfall at the lake had then reached 10 inches. At the corresponding date last year the height of water was 51 feet 8 tenths, and the fall of rain 25 inches 86 cents.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Ebrahim Fuckeer, a cotton and wool merchant, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a warrant against Oojun Premchund, a metha of his, accusing him of criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 500.

CHEAP TICKETS TO POONA.—The Traffic Manager of of the G. I. P. Railway announces that for the convenience of visitors to Poona, 1st and 2nd class tickets will be issued until the 30th September next, from Bombay or Byculla to Poona, at the following reduced fares, viz., first class Rs. 75, second class Rs. 38, these tickets to entitle the holders to make four journeys to Poona and back at any time within two months from the date of issue, and to be available by any passenger train.

THE REV. C. GILDER, Secretary of the Indo-British Institution, acknowledges the receipt through the Chaplain of Aden of the undermentioned sums towards the board and education of William, Robert, and Eliza Knowles, three Indo-British orphans from Aden:—Colonel J. Ross, C.B., Rs. 10; Captain S. B. Miles, Rs. 20; Lieutenant W. F. Prideaux, Rs. 25; Mr. Hardy, Rs. 10; S. M., Rs. 5; C. H. Reynell, Rs. 5; S. C.-M., Rs. 5; and communion offerings, Rs. 43-6—total, Rs. 123-6; Caution money, Rs. 250.

PARSEE CHARITY.—The *Deccan Herald* hears that Mr. Ardaseer Hormasjee Wadia has set aside the sum of Rs. 1,000 for baptizing (*sic*) such of the Parsee youths of Persia who have not undergone the ceremony of the "sacred thread." The same paper has also heard from an authentic source that Mr. Ardaseer Hormasjee is going to send the sum of Rs. 3,000 to Persia through Government in order to repair the walls of the Fire Temple which are now in a dilapidated condition.

LADY SPENCER'S RECEPTION.—Lady Spencer held her first reception for this season at Gunnesh Khind on Monday evening. It was largely attended though the evening was damp and threatening, especially about the time when people were leaving Poona. It cleared up, however, and enabled the visitors to return in some degree of comfort. Lady Spencer's reception is a reception and nothing more, and we are not sure that we do not like it all the better on that account, although some delicate ladies might have been the better of a little refreshment after their long drive. Lady Spencer is a most affable hostess, and manages to make every one who goes to Gunnesh Khind feel quite at home. Those who attended her ladyship's reception for the first time were charmed with her truly English appearance and manners.—*Deccan Herald.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO DR. ASHTON.—We regret to hear that Assistant Surgeon Ashton, 56th Regiment (Pompadours), has met with a very severe accident. It occurred on the new road behind the Council Hall leading to the Bund road; but how it occurred is at present a mystery. He was discovered insensible by a Parsee gentleman, Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, who at once got the doctor into his carriage and drove to the Club, where the services of Surgeons Plumptre and Seward were obtained; and after receiving some medical treatment he was driven to his home in Ghorepoorie. It is said that no one could at first recognize him, and that he was only discovered from his name being on his pocket handkerchief.—*Id.*

CONGRESS IN KATTYWAR.

WE understand that there will be a Congress in Kattywar on the 5th July next, to consult regarding several matters of public utility, to which the Political Agent has invited the Chiefs and Talookdars.

TANNA COLLECTORATE.

FROM the weather report of the Tanna collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th June, we see that the rainfall had been generally favourable. Sowing operations were in progress. The state of public health was good.

SHIPPING.

THE SHIP ENOCH, 1,787 tons, Captain E. Lane, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of 2,005 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Rennie, Scovell, & Co.

THE SHIP SYDNEY EGGERS, 820 tons, Captain E. Davison, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates & Co.

THE SHIP CITY OF CANTON, 908 tons, Captain A. Reddie, arrived yesterday from Glasgow with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE SHIP DONNA MARIA, 810 tons, Captain George Meikle, will sail to-day for Amsterdam with a cargo of 4,063 bales of cotton and 594 cwts. of linseed.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 28th June, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·55, rainfall 30 cents.

CANNANORE, 28th June, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 29·980, rainfall 4 inches 4 cents.

VIZAGAPATAM, 28th June, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 82, rainfall 18 cents.

MANGALORE, 28th June, 11 A.M.—Weather rainy, thermometer 81, rainfall 2 inches 50 cents.

TUTICORIN, 28th June, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·767.

THE KURRACHEE MURDER CASE.

YESTERDAY at the Criminal Sessions, before Sir Charles Sargent, James Walker, Alfred Harrington, and Jeremiah Harvey, soldiers in H. M.'s 66th Regiment, quartered at Kurrachee, were placed at the bar on a charge of murder committed at Kurrachee on the 9th March last; and on four other counts, stating in different terms the manner in which the murder was committed; and also on charges of culpable homicide, voluntarily causing hurt, robbery, and theft. In some of the charges, the first prisoner was arraigned as being the principal criminal, and the others for abetting the offence.

Mr. Scoble, Advocate General, and Mr. Ferguson, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Farran defended the prisoners.

Mr. Scoble, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The prisoners, as the Clerk of the Crown had told them, were charged, the first with the murder of Meea Bassiah, and the others with having abetted the offence. Prisoners were soldiers in the 66th Regiment, which was quartered at Kurrachee. On the 9th March last, having got leave for the day, they went to Muggur Peer, celebrated, as some of the jurors might know, for the large quantity of alligators found there. They had gone out in a carriage, in which they were returning about 4 P.M., and when near the Commissariat slaughter-yard, the carriage was stopped, and two out of a flock of lambs which were grazing there were taken into it. The owner of the lambs gave information to the police, and three persons started in pursuit of the carriage. Meea Bassiah, one of the three, outran the other two; he called upon the driver to stop; and the carriage was stopped. The first two prisoners got out, when Walker hit Bassiah in the right side with an instrument which, it would be suggested to the jury, was a chisel. It would be for the jury, upon the medical testimony, to say whether the injury was such as would be caused by an instrument like that. Harvey during the time remained in the carriage, holding the two lambs which had been carried off. Bassiah died of the wounds which he had received. One of them was a wound passing through the seventh and eighth ribs and penetrating the liver, which caused hemorrhage and resulted in the man's death. The manner in which the three prisoners were implicated was, then, that the first prisoner dealt the blow, and the second used his fists in striking the deceased, while the third remained in the carriage. And it might appear to the jury that Walker alone was responsible for the murder, but that was not so. In law, when a homicide was committed, all the persons concerned in it, directly or indirectly, were held responsible for the part taken by them in the transaction. It is the law, when an unlawful act is abetted, and another unlawful act follows, that all the persons engaged in the original act are also held responsible for the consequential act. Section 111 of the Penal Code says—"When an act is abetted and a different act is done, the abettor is liable for the act done in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had directly abetted it." If the three prisoners were originally concerned in the carrying away of the lambs; and if the commission of the theft and the carrying away of the lambs was followed by murder, they were liable for the abetment of the offence. The learned Advocate General then told the jury of the recent change which had been made in the law as laid down in the Penal Code. There were three classes of homicide—1, death from *malice prepense*; 2, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, corresponding with what was familiarly known as manslaughter; and 3, the description of homicide mentioned in Act XXVII. of 1870, which is an Act to amend the Indian Penal Code. The last class of homicide is thus described—"Whoever causes the death of any person by doing any rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both." On one of the counts, Walker was accordingly charged with the rash and negligent act, and the other two prisoners with abetting it. The law being so simple upon the point, the learned counsel said he would not detain the jury further, but would proceed to call the evidence, upon which it was for the jury to say whether the prisoners were guilty upon one or another of the charges preferred against them.

Several witnesses were called for the prosecution. The evidence of the principal witnesses was to the following effect:—

Misree Mooreid said—I am a dealer in goats. I know the Commissariat slaughter-yard at Kurrachee. About three months ago, I remember taking some goats to graze near the Commissariat yard. I saw a carriage coming from the direction of Muggur Peer. It stopped near the place where I was, and five men got out of it. Two of them were European soldiers, and three were natives. They took [illegible] and placed them in the carriage. I cannot recognise the Europeans now. One man was sitting in the carriage, and I did not see him. There was another shepherd, named Beg, grazing another flock at a short distance. I called out to Beg, and he made a response. In consequence of what Beg said to me, I went and made a complaint at a station or chowkey, where there were a number of sepoys. I spoke to Gool Mahomed, and I then returned to my flock. I did not see the carriage on my return. My lambs were taken away. I saw them again at the fouzdar or police inspector's office. There were three horses to the carriage.

Beg Buchoo said—About three months ago, on the 9th March last, I was at Kurrachee. I and the last witness Misree were grazing our flocks near the Commissariat slaughter-yard. A carriage with three horses came up. I noticed that there were in it three European soldiers and three natives. When they came near our flocks, two Europeans and the natives came out, lifted up two lambs, and placed them in the carriage. They then drove away. Misree called out to me. This was about 4 or 5 P.M. Misree was about thirty paces from the carriage. It came from the direction of Muggur Peer and was driving towards the town.

Allee Meeran was present at the police station on the 9th March last, when Misree came and made a statement to Gool Mahomed. In consequence of that statement, witness Gool Mahomed and Meea Basaoo Bajoo went to a place. Meea Basaoo was the first, followed by witness and Gool Mahomed. They pursued a carriage coming from Muggur Peer. Meea Basaoo first went up to the carriage and called out to the driver to stop. It stopped soon after. There were three horses to it: three European soldiers, the prisoners, and three native coachmen were in it. After Meea Basaoo spoke to the coachman, the first two prisoners got out, when the second prisoner struck Meea Basaoo a blow in the face, in consequence of which he fell down. Thereupon the first prisoner struck Meea Basaoo with a knife in the right side. Witness saw a blade and a handle to the knife, but could not exactly describe it. Witness stooped over Meea Basaoo in order to screen him from further injury. Thereupon the first prisoner struck witness with the same knife in his forehead; and as he turned his face, the blow slanted off and struck him in the ear and behind the ear. After that, the second prisoner struck him with his fist on his back. Gool Mahomed was standing close to the witness, at a distance of five or seven yards. The third prisoner was sitting in the carriage, having hold of the lambs. The first and second prisoners got back into the carriage, which then drove away very fast. Nim, Muttoo, and Moosa came up at this time, and by order of Gool Mahomed, they pursued the carriage. Witness and Gool Mahomed went to the guard or soldiers' bazaar and made a complaint to a European constable. Meea Basaoo was lying on the ground when they went to complain. The constable and havildar came and directed that Meea Basaoo should be taken to the hospital. Some time afterwards witness went to the Sudder Cazaar, where he saw the prisoners, the coachman, and the lambs. The same evening witness went to the Civil Hospital and saw Meea Basaoo there lying dead.

Gool Mahomed, a policeman, generally corroborated the statements of the last witness. Witness and five other persons started in pursuit of the carriage, Meea Bussaoo taking the lead. When the carriage was stopped, the first two prisoners got out of it. The second prisoner struck Meea Basaoo a blow on the face. He fell down, but as soon as he got up again the first prisoner struck him a blow with a knife in the right side. Alloo interfered to rescue Meea Basaoo, whereupon the same soldier struck Alloo with the knife. The two soldiers got back into the carriage, which was then driven off very fast. The witness called out to the driver to stop, saying a man had been killed, but he did not stop. Witness went back by the constable's order to the spot where Meea Basaoo was lying on the ground, and took him on a charpoy to the guard, where he expired. He died before he was taken to the hospital.

Mr. John Burke, a police constable at Kurrachee, knew the prisoners, who belonged to the 66th Regiment. The regiment has been stationed at Kurrachee for the last sixteen or eighteen months. On the morning of the 9th March last, witness saw the prisoners driving in a first class carriage with three horses, in the direction of Muggur Peer. About a quarter to 5 P. M., the same day, they were passing furiously through the Sudder Bazaar. In consequence of a report received by him soon after, witness went to the bazaar and saw the prisoners in custody. There were also two lambs in the possession of the police. Witness made over the three prisoners that evening to the Sergeant-major of the regiment, who promised to produce them the next morning. Prisoners were quite sober when witness saw them in the bazaar. He also saw the deceased as he was being removed to the Civil Hospital, covered with blood. He was dead at the time.

Dr. Nathaniel Hopkins, Civil Surgeon at Kurrachee, had examined the body of the deceased. There was only one wound on the right side. It must have required great force to inflict the wound, so as to penetrate the liver. He was of opinion that the wound had been caused with a chisel like the one produced in Court; and it was very unlikely to have been made with a knife.

Mr. Farran, in addressing the jury for the defence, said both he and his clients laboured under considerable disadvantage. The prisoners could not put their case before the jury by their counsel in the same way that they could through a solicitor; for the instructions to counsel in a Crown case were simply a copy of the depositions; and it was not until late last night that he could see the prisoners. There was another great difficulty arising from the way in which the charges had been framed against the prisoners. The Advocate General had told the jury that, if he proved the facts as be stated them, all three prisoners would be guilty of murder; and that if the first prisoner was found guilty of murder, the second and third prisoners were guilty of the abetment of the offence. Now, taking the facts to be true as they stood, the learned counsel thought the jury would agree with him that there was no proof whatever that the third prisoner instigated or aided in any way the offence which the first and second prisoners were alleged to have committed. Taking every word of the prosecution to be true, the third prisoner could in no way be said to have instigated the offence. Then there was a second definition of abetment, which referred to a person who engaged with another in an illegal act. It was impossible to say that the third prisoner conspired with any others in doing anything at all, for on the evidence there was nothing to shew a conspiracy of any kind. There being no evidence to connect the third prisoner with aiding or abetting the others in any offence, he ought to have been made a witness. The act was said to have taken place in one of the most crowded parts of Kurrachee. The story of the prisoners was that they offered money for the lambs; that a misunderstanding arose as to the price, when the deceased and others came down in a ferocious way, and this led to the quarrel, which resulted in the fearful tragedy they were then enquiring into. At all events, there could have been no malice aforethought, and, therefore, the jury could, under no circumstances, come to the monstrous conclusion that either of the prisoners was guilty of culpable homicide amounting to murder. The first prisoner might be guilty of an offence of doing an act so rashly and negligently as to cause death, but of no graver offence. The learned counsel concluded an eloquent speech by saying—The evidence in this case is short, and I do not think it would be of much benefit to yourselves, gentlemen, or to the prisoners themselves, if I enlarge more upon it, so I will only speak of the conduct of the prisoners afterwards, and from that it is evident that they did not think they had been guilty of the crime of murder. I do not wish, in a case of this kind, to make an *ad misericordiam* appeal to your feelings, because it is undoubtedly upon the evidence in a case of this kind that you will have to decide, and upon the evidence before you alone, come to a conclusion that these men have been guilty of any offence, and you must also bear in mind the fearful, the solemn consequences which will result upon your finding. The unfortunate men, gentlemen, came to this country as soldiers; will you find them guilty of the more serious offence such as the prosecution has asked you to do? Will you consign one of them to a bloody grave? Before you come to such a conclusion, you will, I am sure, carefully weigh all the evidence and circumstances of the case. You will consider if it is proved to your satisfaction that the man is really a guilty man. You will consider whether you will cut off young life, for all these men are young men: whether you will cut it off in a country where he is far from home, and far from friends; you will have to consider whether he is to die, not cut down by one of those diseases to which we are all so subject in this land, sudden and unforeseen though they are. He is not to die, if he is to die facing the enemies of his country, but on the gallows tree. I say, gentlemen, when you bear these things in mind you will at the same time consider the evidence which has been brought against them. After complaining that the prosecution had not produced all the evidence they might have done, the learned counsel proceeded to say: Gentlemen—You will also bear in mind what is the character of the prisoners, and the probability of their being likely to commit such an act. Character, of course, does not effect the guilt or innocence of a man, but if you have any doubt you must bear in mind the excellent character of the men who stand prisoners before you, who bear good conduct stripes upon their arms. I may say, too, that I intend to call as to character the commanding officer of the prisoners' company, as well as the sergeant-major, who will [illegible] that all these men have always borne unexceptionable characters. Gentlemen, there is no more that I can do. There is only one point for you to decide, whether you are satisfied with this evidence or not. I submit to you that the evidence is not of that nature that will justify you in coming to a verdict of guilty on the major charges which have been preferred; but if you believe the evidence and come to the conclusion that one of these men has been guilty, he has only been guilty of a lesser offence—that of manslaughter. I can say nothing more; I leave the matter in your hands, and I am sure, from the attentive and intelligent manner with which you have watched this case, and the witnesses giving their evidence, you will not find any of the accused guilty of murder, or even of manslaughter, but only of the lesser offence, of doing an act recklessly and negligently which was likely to cause and did cause death to one of Her Majesty's subjects.

Two witnesses were called to give the prisoners a general good character.

The learned judge, in summing up the case, observed that the first prisoner was charged with the offence of murder, described in five different ways. He was then charged, under Act XXVII. of 1870, with doing a rash and negligent act, not amounting to culpable homicide. The jury were told to leave out of consideration this latter charge, because the evidence adduced did not prove any rash or negligent act. Such an act would be that of a person who, from the top of a roof, negligently threw a stone into a crowded street. No evidence to meet that charge had been adduced, and the evidence before the Court was in reference to a case of a more serious nature. His Lordship did not think there was here a case of abetment at all: it seemed to his Lordship the prisoners were, if the jury believed the evidence, all principals in the [illegible] which was made. The evidence, in his Lordship's opinion, did not support the charge of abetment at all. Adverting to the more serious offence, his Lordship gave a general sketch of the case as presented upon the evidence for the prosecution. Reviewing the evidence for the prosecution, his Lordship said it was in effect as follows. That on the day this occurrence took place, the three prisoners had the permission of the military authorities to go to Muggur Peer; that they were seen going in a carriage that morning in the direction of Muggur Peer; that they were the only soldiers who had obtained permission that day to go to Muggur Peer; that in the afternoon of that day, a carriage was seen coming up with three soldiers in it; that two of the witnesses were grazing their flocks of lambs near the Commissariat slaughter-yard; that two of the lambs were carried away in the carriage; that a report was made at the police station; that some natives ran across the fields and got up to the carriage; that two of the soldiers got out, and one of them struck the foremost a blow in the head, and another struck him a blow with a knife in the right side; that the carriage which went to Muggur Peer in the morning was seen in the evening driving furiously through the Sudder Bazaar; and that a report was made to the police, and that they followed it. It was very difficult, said his Lordship, on evidence such as this, to come to any other conclusion than that the carriage, the occupants of which came down and carried away the lambs, was the carriage which was seen by Mr. Burke in the morning, or the carriage which was seen driving furiously through the Sudder Bazaar. The evidence seemed to be conclusive upon that point. It was, then, for the jury to consider whether the blow, which there was evidence to show was struck, was struck by one or other of the prisoners. There was evidence to show that there were knives and chisels in the carriage, with which the act might have been done. It was for the jury to consider whether, upon the evidence of the three witnesses, they could find that the person who did the act was the first prisoner. Having, if they could, come to the conclusion that the first prisoner struck the blow, they were to consider whether the act amounted to murder. Was it committed at a time when the person was deprived of the power of self-control by any grave and sudden provocation? The law is that a man is under no circumstances to strike another with a deadly weapon in a manner which he knows would cause death. There was nothing in the evidence to show that the natives who pursued the carriage, committed an assault or were armed with sticks; and, on this evidence, it was almost impossible to say that any sudden provocation had been given. Nothing but circumstances of the gravest nature, or circumstances which would cause grave and sudden provocation, could justify an act like that. The jury were told to consider, first, whether upon the evidence of the three men, they were satisfied that it was the first prisoner who struck the blow; and secondly, if satisfied, whether they thought there was anything in the case which would reduce the offence from murder to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The first prisoner stood in a serious position. If there were any doubt in his favor, the jury were to give him the benefit of that doubt. His Lordship need scarcely tell them, on the other hand, that they had also a duty to perform to the public, and that, on their solemn oath, they were bound to discharge that duty, whether the accused be rich or poor, or whether he be a native or a European.

The jury retired for consultation; and, returning into Court in about twelve minutes, delivered a verdict of not guilty for all the prisoners. They were not discharged, however, as the Advocate General said there are other charges pending against them.

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IMPORTANT TO SHIPMASTERS.

AT the Small Causes Court yesterday, a case brought by the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company against Mr. Raymond, master of the ship British Consul, was disposed of before Mr. Spencer, Third Judge. Mr. Manisty, of the firm of Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, solicitor, represented the company; the defendant appeared in person.

Mr. Manisty said that this was an action against the defendant to recover Rs. 262-3-4, being the damages sustained by plaintiffs by reason of the defendant discharging goods consigned to the company, not into boats belonging to them, but into other boats without their consent, although the defendant had been directed to put the cargo only into Messrs. Nicol & Co.'s boats. Plaintiffs had complained about this to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., who are the consignees of the ship.

The captain denied having refused to deliver goods to plaintiffs' boats. On the 9th, about 4 P.M., when he returned on board from the shore, he saw a boat belonging to plaintiffs' alongside. On the following morning, when he enquired about the boat, he found that it was not there. He would prove that he never refused to deliver goods to plaintiffs while their boats were alongside.

Saloodeen Shaik Ismail said—I am a tindal of boat No. 3 belonging to the P. and O. Company. I received orders to go alongside the British Consul. When we were alongside the ship I had an order, which I handed to the chief officer, and told him to deliver the company's cargo. He said he would not deliver the cargo, but that it would go to Messrs. Nicol's office. He spoke to me in the Hindoostanee language. We waited there for a long time and requested the Custom House officer to tell the chief mate to deliver the cargo, but the latter declined to do so. I requested him to give me a note to my sahib so that he might not be angry with me, but the mate did not give me any note. I returned and reported the matter to my sahib. I went again alongside the ship about two or four days afterwards. When I went there on the second occasion there was another boat alongside belonging to the company. On this occasion some cargo was delivered. I don't remember how many packages. The boat-notes will show that.

Defendant—You say you came on board at 12-30?

Witness—Yes.

Defendant—To whom did you deliver the note?

Witness—I showed it to the Custom House officer, and he gave it to the mate.

Defendant—Did you speak to the mate in Hindoostanee?

Witness—Yes.

Defendant—My mate does not know Hindoostanee at all. Now tell me were there any boats alongside?

Witness—Several.

Defendant—Why did you leave the ship?

Witness—Because the mate told me he would not deliver any cargo.

Captain—Did you get any cargo on the second occasion?

Witness—No.

Defendant—You said just now that you did?

Witness—We returned twice with boats empty. We got cargo on a Friday.

Defendant—That was the second time?

Witness—That was the third time.

Defendant—You said just now that you were loaded?

Witness—I have not stated so.

Defendant—You came twice alongside, but got no cargo?

Witness—Yes.

Defendant—When was the second occasion?

Witness—About two days after the first.

Mr. Manisty—What became of the chit?

Witness—The mate kept the chit with him. He said he had no orders to return it.

His Honor—On the first day you did not receive cargo?

Witness—No.

His Honor—How long did you remain alongside?

Witness—About an hour.

His Honor—On Friday you got some cargo and came on shore?

Witness—Yes.

Balla Samsoodeen, a tindal in the employ of the plaintiffs, said that he went alongside the British Consul on a Friday. On that day no delivery was made to him. He went alongside at about 8 A.M. He reported to the Custom's officer and also to the mate. He stayed alongside that night. On Saturday morning, about 8 o'clock, 81 packages were delivered to them. No packages were delivered between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Manisty—What did the mate tell you?

Witness—He told me that the goods were not ready for delivery.

Defendant—Was your boat loaded when you left?

Witness—No. Only 81 packages were delivered. The mate said that the cargo was not ready.

His Honor—You got cargo on Saturday morning?

Witness—Yes.

His Honor—You were told to anchor?

Witness—Yes. On Monday I went alongside at 10 o'clock. I was told that goods were not ready to be delivered, and the boat returned to the bunder.

[illegible] another tindal, said he went alongside the British Consul on Wednesday. He spoke to the Custom House officer and to the mate, who gave him twenty-one packages. About 500 would fill his boat. They were asked to wait there for about half a day. Afterwards boats belonging to Messrs. Nicol and Company came there, and they commenced delivering cargo to them.

William Martin said—He was engineer in charge tug Colaba. He had towed barges alongside the British Consul. On the 12th May he towed a cargo and a coal boat alongside between 1 and 2 o'clock. On Monday boat No. 7 was anchored astern. She could not lay alongside. There was much sea on. On Tuesday he towed another boat.

Defendant—Was there any boat alongside on Tuesday?

Witness—There was only a cotton boat.

This was plaintiffs' case.

Charles Parks said he was chief officer of the British Consul. He remembered a boat coming alongside for the P. and O. Company's cargo, but could not remember the date. He believed cargo was discharged in the first boat that came alongside.

Defendant—Did you ever refuse to deliver cargo to any boatmen?

Witness—No. Late in the evening a boat came alongside. I simply told the man that the cargo was not at hand. Next morning the boat was not alongside.

Mr. Manisty—Do you know to whom your cargo is consigned?

Witness—Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

Mr. Manisty—You did not know that the P. & O. Company had their goods on board the British Consul?

Witness—They were mixed up with other cargo.

Mr. Manisty—The first order you received was to discharge all cargo in Nicol's boats?

Witness—Yes, some of the P. and O. Company's cargo was discharged in Nicol's boats. There might have been about 300 or 400 packages.

Mr. Manisty—When the first boat came alongside did you receive any order?

Witness—I can't say. I never saw the delivery order.

Mr. Manisty—Do you know Hindoostanee?

Witness—No.

Mr. [illegible]—Is this your first voyage?

Witness—This is my fourth voyage.

His Honor thought that the captain was right in discharging goods into the consignees' boats.

Mr. Manisty said that the mate did not know to whom to deliver the goods. They did not know that they had the goods of plaintiffs' on board. The boat was sent alongside and they were told to go away.

One of the Custom House officers was next called. He said he remembered a boat coming alongside to receive the P. and O. Company's goods. It was about 4 o'clock. No cargo was delivered that day. Witness did not recollect speaking to the tindal. There was squally weather that day. The boat came alongside the next day.

Defendant—Did not I ask you why the P. and O. Company's boat left?

Witness—I don't recollect.

His Honor—You were on board when the boat was alongside?

Witness—Yes, I was.

Mr. Manisty—Do you remember Captain Clarke coming on board?

Witness—I don't remember that. I know that there was P. and O. Company's cargo on board. I learnt this from the manifest.

Mr. Manisty—Were you aware that they did not know?

Witness—They must know.

Mr. Manisty—Do you know what was the order?

Witness—That they were to discharge the cargo into the boats belonging to Messrs. Nicol and Co.

Captain Charles Raymond, the defendant in this case, said that when he was on board on the 9th May, he saw a boat belonging to plaintiffs alongside. It was about 4 P.M. when he returned from shore. At that time they were discharging cargo into another lighter. It took about two hours to fill that lighter. The next morning when he enquired about the plaintiffs' boat he found that it was not alongside. He had given orders to the mate to give the goods to the P. and O. Company if their boats were alongside. There was a letter from the plaintiffs to Messrs. Nicol & Co., which the latter sent to witness for his perusal. They complained about his discharging their cargo into other boats. Witness received that letter on the 12th.

Mr. Manisty—Is this the letter?

Witness—Yes. I think it is the copy of it.

This was defendant's case.

Mr. Manisty commented at length on the evidence, and pointed out that although the plaintiffs sent their boats alongside they were told to go away.

His Honor came to the conclusion that the captain was justified in delivering the cargo to the consignees' boats. A verdict was therefore entered for the defendant.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 24th June 1871.

Open 325 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	36,509	5	1
Merchandise	49,411	5	4
Electric Telegraph	308	0	0
Total Rs.	86,229	10	5
Corresponding week in June, 1870. Open 312 Miles.			
Coaching	32,553	0	0
Merchandise	41,062	15	7
Electric Telegraph	317	9	8
Total Rs.	73,933	9	3
Increase	12,346	10	2

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL AT BOMBAY.

Down to 26th June, 1871.

Fall of Rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 19th June, to 9 A.M., Monday, 26th June 1871.

June.	Observatory, Colaba.	Fort—Elphinstone Circle Garden. Gauge No. 1.	Gauge No. 2.	Gauge No. 3.	Fort George, E. G. Hospital.	Esplanade, H. M. 21st Regt. N. I.	J. J. Hospital, Byculla.
Monday, 19	·03	·02	·02	·01	...	...	...
Tuesday, 20	...	·10	·12	·09	·12	·10	...
Wednesday, 21	·38	·43	·37	·36	·34	·21	·30
Thursday, 22	·94	1·05	·75	·78	·95	1·10	1·09
Friday, 23	·87	·53	·47	·44	·25	·25	·55
Saturday, 24	1·88	3·43	2·60	2·51	2·58	2·70	2·61
Sunday, 25	·09	·25	·23	·21	·18	·25	·45
Total for the week.	4·19	5·81	4·53	4·40	4·42	4·61	5·00
Total fall of rain from 1st January 1871	12·07	18·72	15·47	15·35	15·06	14·33	13·86

In the report from the Colaba Observatory, the day is from midnight to midnight, and in that from the J. J. Hospital, from 6 A.M. one day to 6 A.M. the following day.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE ON THE JURY.

AT the Criminal Sessions yesterday, Mr. Scoble, Advocate General, before the business commenced, applied to Sir Charles Sargent to exempt Mr. A. R. Gordon, Assistant Commissioner in the Currency Exchange Department, from service on the Special Jury. The learned counsel had in his hands an affidavit made by Mr. Lushington, Commissioner of Paper Currency, stating that Mr. Gordon being in charge of the keys in the department, it would be found very inconvenient if he had to stay away from the office. It was usual, Mr. Scoble said, to exempt public officers from serving on the jury on such grounds as he had mentioned.

The Judge—He has no legal claim for exemption. It is a pity you did not communicate with the Clerk of the Crown earlier.

The Clerk of the Crown said something to the Court, which was inaudible.

The Judge said he saw no reason why Mr. Gordon should be exempted from service on the jury for one day. He was not asked to stay away from his duties every day, and one day could not cause any great inconvenience to him.

Mr. Scoble remarked it would be a great public inconvenience, and whatever Mr. Gordon's own feelings might be, there was the affidavit of Mr. Lushington, saying his (Mr. Gordon's) absence would cause a public inconvenience; and when His Lordship considered the nature of Mr. Gordon's duties, he would understand what a great inconvenience it would be.

The Judge—I suppose he must be excused.

The application for exemption from service was accordingly allowed.

NEWS LETTER.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLAPOOR, 24TH JUNE.

A CHRONICLER of Kolapoor news has precious little matter to work upon just at present. The sporting element does not appear to be strong enough to get up a gymkhana, and there are so few topics of local interest, that people actually appear to be inclined to fight shy of each other, and thus avoid the labour of making conversation. On the 11th, our native friends in the town had a little excitement, this being the marriage of "Nana Sahib," the "Sir Lushkur," one of the young Sirdars connected with the Durbar, with "Doorga Aka," the sister of the young Chief of Kagul. The astrologers having pronounced 9 A.M. the auspicious hour for the ceremony, it took place at that time in an inner court of the Rajah's palace in the town. The court was of course crowded by as many natives as there was standing room for, and the Political Agent and a few European officers also attended, at the invitation of the Kagul Chief and the bridegroom. The bride and bridegroom were dressed up in most extraordinary kinkob trappings from head to foot, to such an extent, indeed, as to prevent any chance of seeing their faces. There was such a crowd as to render it difficult to see what was going on, but there was a good deal of mumbling on the part of Brahmin priests, resulting in every one throwing handfuls of rice towards the happy couple at the auspicious moment, for luck. They were seated in a corner of the couch under the overhanging leaves of a couple of plantain trees in full fruit, emblematical of olive branches to come. The Europeans only attended for about half an hour, but the ceremonies and subsequent rejoicings, &c., were, I believe, to last until evening. The "Sir Lushkur" is a nice looking lad of about 17, and is being educated at the High School, where he has the reputation of taking kindly to his studies. His bride is about 12 or 13, and has received a certain amount of education at the girls' school. The High School building has of late been getting on but slowly, owing to the employment of a number of the workmen in finishing up some additions to the Political Agency before the rains. The work is now, however, in full swing again, and the building certainly promises to be quite one of the show places on this side of India. The Executive Engineer managed to satisfactorily get in the last and most difficult piece of the Punchgunga Bridge foundations on the mail road in May, and the masonry work of the whole bridge is now very nearly completed. The iron girders (7 of 60ft. span each) have still, however, to come out from the Secretary of State, and judging from the time it usually takes to execute indents of the kind through the India House, there is, I am afraid, but little chance of the iron work arriving in time to put up before next monsoon. This is a great nuisance to the travelling public, as the ferry boat is never a very pleasant means of crossing the river, and considerably delays both the mails and the general traffic. We have had a good deal of rain during the last week, and the river is now full to the brim. The cultivators are, for a wonder, satisfied with the weather, and are getting through their sowing, &c., very successfully. Having commenced with an account of a wedding, I may appropriately close with a reference to another one, said to be fixed for the 18th of next month at Belgaum. On that date, to use the phraseology of the court journal, a "marriage has been arranged" between the gallant Brigadier-General Commanding and a young lady, the sister of an officer of the Bombay Cavalry holding a staff appointment at Kolapoor.

PASSENGERS FROM MADRAS FOR LONDON.

THE following passengers have left Madras by the s.s. Excelsior for London:—

Mesdames Wright and Shaw, Misses King and Shaw, Messrs. Wright, King, C. B. King, and T. E. Marshall.

EQUIPMENT OF CAVALRY SOLDIERS.

"M." WRITES thus to the *Pioneer* on the above subject:—

I see that the English Government is going to dress the cavalry in trousers and long boots. It appears to me that a cavalry soldier should always be so dressed that if his horse is disabled he may still be an available unit on foot. No man can walk well in riding boots; he is certain to get footsore and fatigued. The best dress for anyone who usually rides, but may be occasionally compelled to walk, consists of cord breeches, gaiters of the same stuff, and strong-laced walking boots. He will have a better seat in the saddle than trousers can afford, and he is thoroughly effective on foot. If he gets into the mud and wet, the gaiters are easily dried. As one who spends a considerable portion of his life either in the saddle, or plodding across country in riding dress on foot, I feel competent to speak, though I am not a soldier. A life-guardsman in uniform dismounted in an Indian jheel or among shifting sand would be as helpless as a swan on ice.

A FORMIDABLE ARRAY.

THE following letter appears in the *Pioneer*:—

Do allow me through your admirable paper, in which all aggrieved persons can state their wrongs and obtain redress, to put before you and fellow-sufferers my complaint. It is to the ladies I appeal: their hearts cannot be so hard, or their eyes so blind, as to call me unreasonable or ill-tempered. Here I am, and likely to be for some little time, in a charming hill-station in the Punjab, the Mall of which is of course, as in other hill-stations, the daily and fashionable promenade for all, whether riding, walking, or in jampans. Against these latter articles I growl. Why do, say, three ladies in these conveyances insist upon being carried abreast, with perhaps a bold cavalier beside each? To meet this array is formidable, but to pass it is absolutely dangerous. In the hills the roads are never too wide. Riding the other evening I met such a front as I have described, and had a choice offered of either being squashed against the bank, sent over the khud, or having my shin bruised by the jampan, for the bearers seem to have an idea that once drawn up in line, the rank cannot be broken. The old Guard died but never yielded. I am not sure about the former in the case of the jampanees, but am quite satisfied as to the latter. We only ask room to pass, and feel sure that the ladies only require the hint to make their bearers move a little to either one side or the other when they meet people riding. Hoping the ladies will not think that the growl is against them, but against their jampanees.

DISGRACEFUL NEGLIGENCE IN TAKING THE CENSUS.

A CENSUS may no doubt be a very good and useful thing in its way, but if any real benefit to science and statistics is to be reaped from it, an essential requisite is accuracy. When found wanting in this it is worse than useless, for if relied upon, it only introduces an element of confusion into all subsequent deductions. It is true that accuracy to the very last unit would be an Utopian idea, but at any rate efforts should be made to place the tens and hundreds above suspicion. Was, we ask, the late census taken in Allahabad intended merely *pour passer le temps*, a sort of healthy excitement to help us to kill the hot weather? We do not know who was responsible for it, but the instructions were confusing and the procedure worse than slovenly. It would not have required much time or thought to have added, in place of much in the circular that never could be applicable to India, that which was really needed—a definition of the British-born subject. It may have proved great ignorance on the part of the Indian public to lose their heads so easily at the very outset, but here the *hoi polloi* erred in good company, for magistrates themselves were at a loss and *quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* This might have been remedied had some discrimination been showed in the distribution of schedules. These were sown broadcast, addressed to no one in particular, and open to all. No one collected them, and they wandered in at their own sweet will, on any date between the 15th and 21st. In some (not a few) Ram Bux sweeper and Khuda Bux tailor figured as British-born subjects, the domestic servants of a head of a family who had as much pretension to be British-born as they had. Many others went roving to and fro like the unburied ghosts on the border of the Styx and had a very doubtful chance of ever being transported to the elysium of the collector's cutcherry.—*Pioneer.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

DESERTERS.—The police are on the look-out for two deserters of the 107th and 60th Regiments respectively. Descriptive rolls are being circulated with a view of facilitating the arrest of the run-a-ways.

THE MEMORIAL HALL, MADRAS.—We hear that the President of the Municipal Commission has found himself unable in his official capacity to understand the family arrangement between the Memorial Hall Committee and the Bible Society, and that he declines to receive an application from the Bible Society for leave to build upon ground belonging to the Memorial Hall Committee.—*Madras Times.*

COUNTRY LIQUOR.—Under instructions from the Board of Revenue, Madras, the order prohibiting the conveyance of country arrack, toddy or cocoanut or palm juice, no matter in how small quantities, from French into English territory, has been cancelled, and all frontier and police officers have been warned that they have no authority to stop or seize any of the above liquors in the transit across the French frontier, unless such liquor exceeds in quantity one imperial quart, and not even then if it be covered by a valid permit. This order applies to Colombo arrack and all kinds of fermented or distilled intoxicating liquors. Unfermented palm juice is not liable to seizure at all.—*Madras Mail.*

DROWNED IN THE HOOGLY.—We (*Englishman*) regret to have to report the death, by drowning, of Mr. H. Hodge, an inspector at the Goraie bridge works. Mr. Hodge was walking along the parapet of the bridge, which is about three feet wide, and 70 feet from the water. Whilst so employed, his hat was blown off by the breeze; in trying to save it he lost his balance and fell into the river. He was not observed to rise to the surface, and, we fear, there is little hope now of recovering his body. This sad occurrence took place about a mile and a half below the spot where the late lamented Bishop Cotton lost his life. The deceased inspector was highly respected by all who knew him.

RAILWAYS IN SIBERIA.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Eastern Budget*, writing on 12th May, says—

"The vast project of a Siberian railway seems at length to be in a fair way of being realised. The commission of skilled engineers, which was sent by the Government into the Oural last year to enquire into the subject, has now published its report, which is decidedly in favour of the plan, though it recommends some modifications in it. The point which was most discussed was, whether the line should take a northerly direction, so as to pass near the great iron and coal works on the Oural, or whether it should proceed by the shorter road to the south, which would be more favourable to the commercial interest. The commission reports on this point that a single line could not supply both the industrial and the commercial requirements, and that two lines should therefore be built, the industrial one first, and the commercial one, connecting Russia with Central Asia, at a future period. The latter would pass from Fiumen, on the river Tura, by Kamyszloff, Ekaterinenburg, and the river Kama, in a straight line to Kazan and Nijni Norgorod, while the industrial line would branch off at Ekaterinenburg, and go north from the Czusowaja river past the large factories on its banks, whence it will reach the point where the river Uswa falls into the Czusowaja, and then, following the river Kama, proceed a distance of 60 versts above Perm. The northern line with its branches is to be 600 versts in length, and the Central Asian or commercial line 373 versts more; but the proposal of the commission to build the former first, as it would cost less than the other, is warmly opposed in the press, on the ground that the advantages which would follow from the opening of railway communication with Central Asia would be at least ten times as great as that of developing the industrial capabilities of the Oural. The estimates drawn up by the commission show that the goods traffic on the Central Asian line would be five times as great as that of the northern line, and the passenger traffic relatively much greater. It is also to be observed that for four months in the year it will not be possible to run trains on the northern line, owing to the bad weather. The northern line would cost 65,000,000 roubles, and its dividends would not exceed two per cent; and under all these circumstances it is more than probable that the Government will decide in favour of the Central Asian line."

SALE OF WAR STEAMERS.

THE announcement that several first-class steam vessels and gunboats belonging to the Government would be disposed of by public auction attracted on 31st May to Lloyd's Captains' Rooms, Royal Exchange, a large number of eminent ship-owners from all parts of the country. Seven vessels were submitted for sale, but, as will be seen below, the prices offered were much below what the Government had decided as the selling price. The first vessel offered was Her Majesty's screw steamship Queen, 3,249 tons; dimensions—length, 216ft. 7¼in.; breadth, 60ft. ¾in.; depth, 24ft. 6in.; built at Her Majesty's Dockyard, Portsmouth, in 1839. She is fitted with a pair of horizontal engines by Maudslay, Son, and Field, of 500-horse power. Now lying at Her Majesty's Dockyard, Portsmouth. The first bid was £6,000, and at last, only £8,400 being offered, the vessel was withdrawn. The next on the list was Her Majesty's screw steamship Shannon, 2,667 tons; dimensions—length, 235ft. 1in.; breadth, 50ft. 1½in.; depth, 18ft. 4½in.; built at Her Majesty's Dockyard, Portsmouth, in 1855. She is fitted with a pair of horizontal trunk engines of 600-horse power by Messrs. John Penn and Son. Now lying at Her Majesty's Dockyard, Portsmouth. £4,000 was offered for the vessel, but after some spirited bidding she was sold for £8,700. The next vessel offered was Her Majesty's screw steamship Hero, 3,148 tons; dimensions—length, 234ft. 4in.; breadth, 55ft 4in.; depth, 24ft. 6in.; built at Her Majesty's Dockyard, Chatham, in 1858. She is fitted with a pair of horizontal engines, of 600 horse-power, by Messrs. Maudslay, Son, and Field. Now lying at Her Majesty's Dockyard, Sheerness. £7,000 was first offered for this vessel, and the bidding rose to £9,050, but the auctioneer would not dispose of her for that sum, and she was withdrawn. The next vessel offered was Her Majesty's screw steamship Orlando, 3,740 tons; dimensions—length, 300ft.; breadth, 52ft. 1in.; depth, 19ft. 10in. Built at Her Majesty's dockyard, Pembroke, in 1858. She is fitted with a pair of horizontal trunk engines of 1,000 horse-power by Messrs. Penn and Sons. The boilers, propeller, and banjo frame have been removed, and were not offered with the vessel, which is now lying at Her Majesty's Dockyard, Devonport. The first bid for this vessel was £4,000, then 5,000, and then £6,000. Bids of £250 were subsequently made till it reached £7,000, and the Orlando was withdrawn. The next vessel on the list was Her Majesty's screw gunboat Doterel, 270 tons; dimensions—length, 120ft.; breadth, 22ft. 1½in.; depth, 9ft. 7in.; built at Liverpool by Messrs. Miller in 1860. She is fitted with a pair of horizontal engines of 60-horse power, by Ravenhill. The engines are on shore, and are sold as they lie. The boilers have been removed, and were not offered with the vessel, which is now lying at Her Majesty's Dockyard, Devonport. £500 was the first offer, and £600 only being offered she was withdrawn. The sixth vessel on the list was Her Majesty's gunboat Clinker, 235 tons; dimensions—length, 107ft. 10½in.; breadth, 22ft. 1½in.; depth, 7ft. 10in. Built at Northfleet by William Pitcher in 1855. She is fitted with a pair of horizontal trunk engines of 60-horse power, by Messrs. John Penn and Son. Now lying at Her Majesty's Dockyard, Devonport. £710 was first offered, and no bid being made after £910, the Clinker was withdrawn. The last vessel, which also shared the fate of all but the Shannon, was Her Majesty's Coastguard watch vessel Penguin, about 360 tons B.M.; dimensions (about)—length, 95ft., breadth, 30·6ft.; depth, 16ft.; built at Pembroke in 1838; now lying at Cowes, Isle of Wight. The bidding advanced from £200 to £600, at offers of £100 each, and then it ran in £10 till it reached £720. Mr. Edwin Ridley, the auctioneer, at the close of the auction, said that he had been offered more money for many of the vessels than he had been bid that day, and that the vessels would be broken up if they were not sold for a much larger sum than the highest amount offered. He was ready to receive a private bidding for any of the ships before he made his return to the Admiralty.—*Times.*

A MILLION BLUNDERS.

THE following letter has been sent to the *Pall Mall Gazette* by Mr. Charles Reade:—

Sir,—Amidst the din of arms abroad and petty politics at home, have you a corner for a subject less exciting, but very important to Englishmen? Then let me expose that great blot upon the English intellect, the thing we call a house, especially as it is built in our streets, rows, and squares.

To begin at the bottom—the drains are hidden; nobody knows their course. A foul smell arises: it has to be groped for, and half the kitchen and scullery floors taken up—blunder 1. The whole course of the drain ought to be marked, with the graving tool, on the stones, and a map of the drains deposited with a parish officer; overlying boards and stones ought to be hinged, to facilitate examination. Things capable of derangement should never be inaccessible. This is common sense; yet, from their drains to their chimneypots, the builders defy this maxim.

The kitchen windows are casements, and all casements are a mistake. They are small; they ought to be as large as possible. The want of light in kitchens is one of the causes why female servants—though their lot is a singularly happy one—are singularly irritable. But, not to dwell on small errors, the next great blunder in the kitchen is the plaster ceiling.

The plaster ceiling may pass, with London builders, for a venerable antiquity that nothing can disturb, but to scholars it is an unhappy novelty and, in its present form, inexcusable. It was invented in a tawdry age as a vehicle of florid ornamentation; but what excuse can there be for a *plain* plaster ceiling? Count the objections to it in a kitchen. 1. A kitchen is a low room, and the ceiling makes it nine inches lower. 2. White is a glaring colour, and a white ceiling makes a low room look lower. 3. This kitchen ceiling is dirty in a month's wear, and filthy in three months, with the smoke of gas, and it is a thing the servants cannot clean. 4. You cannot hang things on it.

Now change all this: lay out the prime cost of the ceiling, and a small part of its yearly cost, in finishing your joists and boards to receive varnish, and in varnishing them with three coats of good copal. Your low room is now nine inches higher, and looks three feet. You can put in hooks and staples galore, and make the roof of this business-room useful; it is, in colour, a pale amber at starting, which is better for the human eye than white glare, and, instead of getting uglier every day, as the plaster ceiling does, it improves every month, every year, every decade, every century. Clean deal, under varnish, acquires in a few years a beauty oak can never attain to. So much for the kitchen.

The kitchen stairs, whether of stone or wood, ought never to be laid down without a protecting nozzle. The brass nozzle costs some money, the lead nozzle hardly any: no nozzle can be dear; for it saves the steps, and they are dearer. See how the kitchen steps are cut to pieces for want of that little bit of forethought in the builder.

We are now on the first floor. Over our heads is a blunder, the plaster ceiling, well begrimed with the smoke from the gaselier, and not cleanable by the servants: and we stand upon another blunder; here are a set of boards, not joined together. They are nailed down loose, and being of green wood they gape: now the blunder immediately below, the plaster ceiling of the kitchen, has provided a receptacle of dust seven [illegible] deep. This rises when you walk on the floor, arises in clouds when your children run, and that dust marks your carpet in black lines and destroys it before its time. These same boards are laid down without varnish; by this means they rot, and do not last one-half, nor, indeed, one-quarter, of their time. Moreover, the unvarnished boards get filthy at the sides before you furnish, and thus you lose the cleanest and most beautiful border possible to your carpet. So the householder is driven by the incapacity of the builder to pitiable substitutes—oil cloth, Indian matting, and stained wood, which last gets uglier every year, whereas deal boards varnished clean improve every year, every decade, every century.

This room has square doors with lintels. Now all doors and doorways ought to be arched, for two reasons—first, the arch is incombustible, the lintel and breastsummer are combustible; secondly, the arch, and arched door, are beautiful; the square hole in the wall, and square door, are hideous.

This room is lighted by casements. The casement may be defined "the unscientific window." Here in this single structure you may see most of the intellectual vices that mark the unscientific mind. The scientific way is always the simple way; so here you have complication on complication: one half the window is to go up, the other half is to come down. The maker of it goes out of his way to struggle with nature's laws; he grapples insanely with gravitation, and therefore he must use cords, and weights, and pulleys, and build boxes to hide them in—he is a great hider. His wooden frames move up and down wooden grooves open to atmospheric influence. What is the consequence? The atmosphere becomes humid; the wooden frame sticks in the wooden box, and the unscientific window is jammed. What ho! Send for the curse of families, the British workman! Or one of the cords breaks (they are always breaking)—send for the curse of families to patch the blunder of the unscientific builder.

Now turn to the scientific window: it is simply a glass door with a wooden frame; it is not at the mercy of the atmosphere; it enters into no contest with gravitation; it is the one rational window upon earth. If a small window, it is a single glass door, if a large window, it is two glass doors, each calmly turning on three hinges, and not fighting against God Almighty and his laws, when there is no need.

The scientific window can be cleaned by the householder's servants without difficulty or danger, not so the unscientific window.

How many a poor girl has owed broken bones to the casement mania! Now-a-days humane masters, afflicted with unscientific windows, send for the curse of families whenever their casements are dirty: [illegible] costs seven or eight pounds a year, and the householder is crushed under taxes enough without having to pay this odd seven pounds per annum for the nescience of the builder.

We go up the stairs—between two blunders: the balusters are painted, whereas they ought to be made and varnished in the carpenters's shop, and then put up: varnished wood improves with time, painted deteriorates. On the other side is the domestic calamity, foul wear, invariable, yet never provided for; furniture mounting the narrow stairs dents the wall and scratches it; sloppy housemaids paw it as they pass, and their dirty gowns, distended by crinoline, defile it.

What is to be done then? must the whole staircase be repainted every year, because five feet of it get dirty, or shall brains step in and protect the vulnerable part?

The cure to this curse is chunam; or encaustic tiles, set five feet high all up the stairs. That costs money! Granted; but the life of a house is not the life of a butterfly. Even the tiles are a cheap cure, for repeated paintings of *the whole surface* might soon balance the prime cost of the tiles set over a small part.

The water-closet has no fire-place. That is a blunder. Every year we have a few days' hard frost, and then, without a fire in the water-closet, the water in the pan freezes, the machinery is jammed, and the whole family endure a degree of discomfort, and even of degradation, because the builder builds in summer and forgets there is such a thing as winter.

The drawing-room presents no new feature; but the plaster ceiling is particularly objectionable in this room, because it is under the bedrooms, where water is used freely. Now if a man spills but a pint of water in washing or bathing, it runs through directly and defiles the drawing-room ceiling. Perhaps this blunder ought to be equally divided between the ceiling and the floor above, for whenever bedroom floors shall be properly constructed they will admit of buckets of water being sluiced all over them; and, indeed, will be so treated, and washed as courageously as are sculleries and kitchens only under the present benighted system.

I pass over the third floor, and mount a wooden staircase, a terrible blunder in this part of the house, to the rooms under the roof. These [illegible] was open-timbered, would give each inmate a great many cubic feet of air to breathe; so the perverse builder erects a plaster ceiling, and reduces him to a very few cubic feet of air. This, the maddest of all the ceilings, serves two characteristic purposes; it chokes and oppresses the poor devils that live under it, and it hides the roof; now the roof is the part that oftenest needs repairs, so it ought to be the most accessible part of the house, and the easiest to examine from the outside and from the inside. For this very reason perversity in person hides it; whenever your roof or a gutter leaks, it is all groping and speculation, because your builder has concealed the inside of the roof with that wretched ceiling, and has made the outside accessible only to cats and sparrows, and the "curse of families." N.B.—Whenever that curse of families goes out on that roof to mend one hole, he makes two. Why not? thanks to the perverse builder you can't watch him, and *he has got a friend a plumber.*

We now rise from folly to lunacy; the roof is actually conical. This in a modern house, is not merely silly, it is disgraceful to the human mind; it was all very well before gutters and pipes were invented: it was well designed to shoot off the water by the overlapping eaves; but now we run our water off by our gutters and pipes, and the roof merely feeds them; the conical roof feeds them too fast, and is a main cause of overflows. But there are many other objections to conical roofs, especially in streets and rows:

1st. The conical roof, by blocking up the air, necessitates high stacks of chimneys, which are expensive and dangerous.

2nd. The conical roof presses laterally against the walls, which these precious builders make thinner the higher they raise them, and subjects the whole structure to danger.

3rd. It robs the family of a whole floor, and gives it to cats and sparrows. I say that a five-story house with a conical roof is a five-story house, and with a flat roof is a six-story house.

4th. It robs the poor cockney of his country view. It is astonishing how much of the country can be seen from the roofs of most London streets. A poor fellow who works all day in a hole might smoke his evening pipe and see a wide tract of verdure—but the builders have denied him that; they build the roof for cats, and the "curse of families," they do not build it for the man whose bread they eat.

5th. It robs poor families of their drying-ground.

6th. This idiotic blunder, slightly aided by a subsidiary blunder or two, murders householders and their families wholesale, destroys them by the most terrible of all deaths—burning alive.

And I seriously ask you, and any member of either House, who is not besotted with little noisy things, to consider how great a matter this is, though no political squabble can be raised about it.

Mind you, the builders are not to blame that a small, high house is, in its nature, a fire trap. This is a misfortune inseparable from the shape of the structure and the nature of that terrible element. The crime of the builders lies in this, that they make no intelligent provision against a danger so evident, but side with the fire and not with the family.

Prejudice and habitual idiotcy apart, can anything be clearer than this, that, *as fire mounts and smoke stifles, all persons who are above a fire ought to be enabled to leave the house by way of the roof, as easily and rapidly as those below the fire can go out by the street door.*

Now what do the builders do? They side with fire; they accumulate combustible materials on the upper floors, and they construct a conical roof most difficult and dangerous to get about on, but to the aged and infirm impossible. Are then the aged and the infirm incombustible? This horrible dangerous roof the merciless wretches make so hard of access that few [illegible] the cases, as well they know by the papers, in which a life is saved by their hard road. They open a little trap-door—horizontal, of course; always go against God Almighty and his laws, when you can; that is the idiot's creed. This miserable aperture, scarcely big enough for a dog, is bolted or padlocked. It is seven feet from the ground. Yet the builder fixes no steps nor stairs to it; no, get at it how you can. What chance has a mixed family of escaping by this hole in case of fire? Nobody ever goes on that beastly conical roof except in case of fire; and so the bolt is almost sure to be rusty, or the key mislaid, or the steps not close; and, even if the poor wretches get the steps to the place, and heave open the trap, in spite of rust and gravitation, these delays are serious; then the whole family is to be dragged up through a dog-hole, and that is slow work, and fire is swift and smoke is stifling.

A thousand poor wretches have been clean murdered in my time by the builders with their trapdoor and their conical roof. Thousands more have been destroyed as far as the builders were concerned; the firemen and fire-escape men saved them, in spite of the builders, by means which were a disgrace to the builders.

But in my next, Sir, I will show you that in a row of houses constructed by brains not one of those tragedies could ever have taken place.

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

HERR WACHENHUSEN, the military correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, publishes in that paper a description of his experiences during a professional tour in Egypt last year. He says that the Egyptian army is greatly improved since the time of Mehemet Ali; its organization and arms are modern, and its equipments in accordance with the climate and the habits of the people. At the same time, he does not think that the Khedive wants to make war. He rather strives to gain his ends by diplomatic means. "There has been a great deal of coqueting with Russia. I have seen the Russian ambassador at Constantinople sitting for hours every day with Nubar Pasha, and they looked very much as if they were brewing something important. The Khedive is also in very intimate relations with Italy. . . . If Ismail Pasha were a man of energy, if he had only a drop of the soldier-blood of his ancestor, the tobacconist, who founded the viceroyalty, something decisive would have been done in this tedious conflict with his suzerain long ago. . . . He knows, moreover, that any real attack on the part of the Porte is not to be feared. If Turkey were to send Hobart Pasha with his fleet to Alexandria, all the consuls would at once bang out their flags, and make him responsible for every shot fired into the town. The same thing would happen at Port Said. . . . The Khedive therefore submits to the position of a vassal in the East, but, on the other hand, he grinds the populations in the South, and forces them to cultivate cotton for him, which he values much more than independence." Herr Wachenhusen next describes the constitution of the Egyptian army. The infantry consists of eighteen regiments, two of which are composed of negroes. Each regiment has three battalions, and each battalion eight companies. There are also [illegible] battalions of rifles, which are distributed among the 4th, 8th, 12th, and 16th regiments; besides two battalions of Arabs and ten companies of negroes, six of which are mounted on dromedaries. The cavalry has four regiments of six squadrons each; the artillery four regiments of six batteries each, two on horseback and four on foot. There is a battalion of pioneers, and the garrison artillery consists of three regiments. At present the infantry are armed with Minié rifles, but these are being gradually superseded by American breechloaders. The period of service for the infantry is five years, for the cavalry six years, and for the artillery seven. There is also a reserve in which the soldiers serve for seven years, though they are only called out in time of war. The clothing is "comfortable and lasting, something like that of the Zouaves." A great advantage possessed by the Egyptian over the Turkish soldier is his extraordinary cleanliness. The movements of these soldiers, too, are more precise, more military, than those of the Turks. "I know both armies—the Turkish especially—and I have no hesitation in giving the Egyptian army the preference. The Egyptian soldier is brave, possesses unusual endurance (a quality also possessed by the Turks, for I once saw Turkish soldiers march for eighty hours on nothing but a small piece of hard bread and coffee), and is accustomed to every kind of privation, but is very sensitive to charges of climate, which especially causes great suffering to the negroes." The officers, who are chiefly Arabs, Turks, or Circassians, "are, of course, far less cultivated than Europeans, but they do their duty well and can be relied upon. . . . All below the rank of captain, inclusive, are clothed and provisioned by the Government." The Khedive, "who is no soldier, shows himself to the army very seldom, and is so corpulent that he dislikes being in the saddle. The market prices interest him more than the soldiers."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE OAKS.

(*Bell's Life*, May 27.)

UPON many recent anniversaries the "ladies' day" has been attended by such wretched weather, that when rain began to fall steadily overnight, and continued without intermission for several hours, another wet day seemed in store. Still, although rain and threatening clouds occasionally scudded over the horizon on Friday morning, there was nothing to prevent intending visitors to Epsom from changing their minds, and in some respects matters meteorological were more favourable. For instance, dust did not blow with blinding density at the commencement, and the air was so much cooler that overcoats were rather a boon than otherwise, inasmuch as the wind was, to say the least, searching in the shade. Again were we pleased to notice a welcome absence of confusion at Waterloo, and if the company naturally bore a poor contrast to the monster assemblage on Wednesday, it was, nevertheless, of fair strength. True to the traditions of the last [illegible] in the Epsom festival, the rails were lined with carriages containing numbers of the fair sex and the "hill" was relieved by toilettes of the lightest hue. Soon after the celebration of the Oaks the troublesome enemy to Epsom, dust, again curled suspiciously over the course, and a sharp shower during the race for the Welter Plate caused many to at once hasten homewards, albeit it was neither lasting nor serious. The Epsom Two Year Old Plate was disputed by a party of seven, and as Duster, third to the Masquerade filly and Capitulation at Chester, and second to Red Light (the Borealis filly) at Newmarket, received a beaten allowance of half a dozen pounds, he was backed almost against the field. A fresh hand, the colt by St. Albans out of Scarf, and Strasburg were also priced, and they managed to press Duster rather closely at the finish, and, unless we are in error, the unnamed has all the makings of a good colt, which, nevertheless, does not tend to prove that Duster was dear to Prince Soltykoff, at Lord Portsmouth's sale, for 80 guineas. As usual, the Oaks stood second on the card, and although only ten were coloured on the card, 7 to 4 was very freely laid against Hannah when the members of the ring first assembled, and the booking of 5 to 1 about Corisande gave colour for a time to the assertions that she would turn the tables on her companion for the One Thousand defeat. As soon, however, as Baron Rothschild had declared to win with Hannah a powerful reaction set in, for firstly the heroine of the One Thousand came to 6 to 5, secondly Corisande declined to 10 to 1, and thirdly Belle of Holywell, who was for a brief space tremendously warm at 3 to 1, cooled down to 100 to 30. Despite their Derby disasters, The Pearl and Noblesse were still [illegible] at outside prices, and [illegible] of many of the bookmakers was Headingley, whose two handicap victories in one day at Bath were certainly achieved under the easiest possible circumstances. The hoisting of the "shutters" showed Eneide to be an absentee, and although the field exceeded last year's by two in numerical strength, Lady Atholstone merely put in an appearance to secure a pace for Belle of Holywell; while Baron Rothschild and Mr. Chaplin both had double barrels. As a matter of course the company in the paddock was to-day much more select than on Wednesday, but a fair number were still in attendance to take stock of the competitors in the ladies' race, limited as their number was this year. The favourite, Hannah, was the centre of attraction as she paced the short, crisp grass, followed by Corisande, and both looked uncommonly well, their coats being as sleek as mole-skins. Each, to the great delight of their admirers, was remarkably composed and quiet, and betrayed not the slightest symptom of the [illegible] so dreaded at this season. Steppe, a smart, wiry filly, appeared very fit to run, but she has not grown in the least since last season; and Headingley, a big, strapping, but plain daughter of Stockwell, had few admirers, as she appeared stale and rough in her coat. Belle of Holywell, on the contrary, looked in splendid condition, but this speedy-looking chesnut is very light of bone, and seemed to lack the stamina necessary to get the Oaks course, although staying was said by her friends to be the filly's strong point. Noblesse stripped the smart, symmetrical filly she has always been described to be in these columns, and looked none the worse for her gallop in the Derby, but like the clever-shaped Hopbine she came in for very little attention from the crowd. With the exception of the Baron's pair and Noblesse, the Oaks fillies may most truthfully be described as a very moderate lot indeed. The first out of the paddock were Headingley, Steppe, and the Pearl, these being followed by Belle of Holywell and Lady Atholstone, with Corisande, Hannah, Noblesse, and Hopbine the last four. Very quietly indeed were the preliminaries got through, and they reached the post and begun the race at the first attempt, with the most remarkable lack of interest that we ever remember. How the verdict was lost and won is capable of the briefest description, as first Lady Atholstone and then Corisande forced the work to the road, where Belle of Holywell and Headingley hung out distress signals, and Hannah waiting at Corisande's neck until Noblesse came up rather full of running on the lower ground, she drew away, and won in a canter by three lengths. The "hundred" attaching to third place actually fell to Hopbine, who had twice previously succumbed in short handicaps; and Belle of Holywell must have disappointed Mr. Graham, as he looked forward to a fourth possession of the "garter" with a degree of confidence. The extra half mile never allowed Steppe, second at Newmarket, to get within hail of Hannah, and the berth obtained by Hopbine stays us from saying anything in favour of Noblesse, as a stone and more would not have brought her on a level with her victress. Governess, Formosa, and Hannah are the only three instances in a quarter of a century of the One Thousand and Oaks falling to the same animal; and although Baron Rothschild accomplished a great feat when Hippia lowered the pride of Achievement in '67, the double event—Favonius and Hannah—casts this into the shade. Another loud demonstration greeted the return of the daughter of King Tom to the scales, and while Joseph Hayhoe deserves his meed of praise for the skill he betrayed in keeping the valuable charge [illegible] must be borne in mind that Mr. Markham, the stud groom at Mentmore, owns a share in the triumph. Unlike Favonius, Hannah has several valuable engagements, for even should she be one of the sealed nominations (?) for the Gold Cup, she is entered in the Prince of Wales's Stakes, the Thirteenth Biennial, the Coronation Stakes, and the Eighteenth Triennial at Ascot. Then again in September, the marts' month, she figures amongst the array of names for the Leger, and it is simple enough to predict that she will play a prominent part in the quotations on the race, especially with a key to the Derby form belonging to the stable in Favonius. Although Eleanor won the Derby and Oaks for Sir Charles Bunbury in 1801, and Blink Bonny emulated the performance for Mr. W. I'Anson, the only previous instance in the present century of two different animals winning the "blue riband" and "the garter" for the same owner is that of Pyrrhus the First and Mendicant for Mr. Gully in 1846. We may add, however, as a coincidence, that the Epsom winners last year, Kingcraft and Gamos, were bred by the same nobleman, Lord Falmouth, as the two were this year by Baron Rothschild. Maidment, who has been one of the most popular jockeys since he netted the Lincoln Handicap three years since, has now won the One Thousand and Oaks, and there can be no doubt that Baron Rothschild would obtain his services also in the Leger should Mr. Savile not start Ripponden. In the Burgh Plate Adrian, carrying 3lb overweight, was served up at 3 to 1 in an opposition of twelve, and had Jeffrey sent him out sooner he should have won. As it was, however, he only ran a dead heat for second place with Filou, a head behind Laird of Scotland, whose speed has not been impaired by a winter's practice over hurdles, but in the succeeding Welter Plate Adrian made amends by an easy win from Lord Berkeley, while his more fancied stable companion Bickerstoffe and the potted Neuchatel were third and fourth. The Acorn Stakes, for two year old fillies, was left between a selection of seven, and Mr. Merry's half sister to King of the Forest, a filly by St. Albans out of Lioness, was so much talked about that at the opening of wagering only slight odds were accepted that the Marpesia filly did not win. Although they expanded towards the finish, the young lady from Danebury experienced the greatest difficulty in winning by a head from the Lioness filly, who will see a still better day, and be a credit to her lineage. Fairy Tread, by Arthur Wellesley out of Fairy Footstep, will also be heard of to advantage hereafter. The Durdans Stakes, by way of a *finale*, was considered at the outset a moral for Morphia, who retreated nevertheless from 6 to 4 to 5 to 1, and another new acquisition to the stable, Tails, took his place. The first selection, however, was correct, as Tails finished at the "tail end," and Morphia won with marked cleverness by a neck, thereby terminating the most disastrous week perhaps ever experienced by bookmakers.

THE EPSOM two year old plate of 200 sovs; colts 8st 10lb, fillies 8st 7lb; winning penalties and maiden allowances; three-quarters of a mile.

Prince Soltykoff's Duster, by Cramond out of Housemaid, 8st 4lb ... Jewitt 1
Mr C Alington's ch c by St Albans out of Scarf, 8st 10 b ... Fordham 2
Mr Merry's Strasburg, 8st 6lb ... Snowden 3
Mr Abron's Lizzie Constable, 8st 7lb ... Sherrington 0
Mr T Bell's Master Harry, 8st 4lb ... Huxtable 0
Mr S Brook's East Acton, 8st 10lb ... Custance 0
Mr Eastlake's Hogmanay, 8st 10lb ... Levitt 0

Betting: Even on Duster, 3 to 1 agst the Scarf colt, and 8 to 1 agst Strasburg. The Scarf colt cut out the work, followed by Duster and Hogmanay to the straight, where the favourite took up the running, attended on the right by the unnamed and on the left by Master Harry to the distance. Here Strasburg joined the leaders, of whom Master Harry immediately gave way, and in a close race home Duster won cleverly by three parts of a length, with a head separating second and third; Master Harry was fourth, Hogmanay fifth, and Lizzie Constable last. Time, 1 min. 21 sec.

THE OAKS STAKES of 50 sovs each, h ft for three year old fillies, 8st 10 lbs each; the second received 300 sovs, and the third 150 out of the stakes; one mile and a half; 176 subs.

Baron Rothschild's b Hannah, by King Tom out of Mentmore Lass, 8st 10lb ... Maidment 1
Mr R C Naylor's b Noblesse, by Stockwell out of Brown Duchess, 8st ... Cannon 2
Mr Lee's ch Hopbine, by Dundee out of Rose of Kent, 8st 10lb ... T French 3
Mr Chaplin's b The Pearl, by Newminster out of Caller Ou, 8st 10lb ... Custance 0
Mr Chaplin's bk Steppe, by Saunterer out of Seclusion, 8st 10lb ... Jeffery 0
Mr G Brook's ch Headingley, by Stockwell out of Marigold, 8st 10lb ... Wyatt 0
Mr G G Keswick's b Belle of Holywell, by Trumpeter out of Freak, 8st 10lb ... Fordham 0
Mr G G Keswick's ch Lady Atholstone, by Blair Athol out of Silkstone, 8st 10lb ... C Page 0
Baron Rothschild's b Corisande, by King Tom out of May Bloom, 8st 10lb ... Morris 0

Betting: 6 to 5 agst Hannah (with whom Baron Rothschild declared to win), 100 to 30 agst Belle of Holywell, 10 to 1 each agst Corisande, Headingley and Pearl, 100 to 6 agst Noblesse, and 20 to one agst Steppe. The flag falling without a failure, Headingley was in front for a dozen strides, when Lady Atholstone rushed away with a clear lead, Corisande going on second, and Headingley third, as far before Belle of Holywell, Noblesse, Steppe, and The Pearl, with Hopbine whipping in. Except that Mr. Chaplin's pair passed Noblesse no change occurred until at the mile post Lady Atholstone came back to Corisande, who assumed the command after getting out of the furzes, and before reaching the top of the hill Lady Atholstone, having completed her mission, became last of everything. Thence the successors of Corisande were Headingley, Hannah, Belle of Holywell, and The Pearl, in the order named, to within five furlongs of home, when Belle of Holywell passed the favourite and was on close terms with the leaders to Tattenham Corner, where Corisande ran rather wide and let her stable companion secure an excellent berth inside. Crossing the road both Headingley and Belle of Holywell were in difficulties, and Hannah waited at Corisande's head for another couple of hundred yards, when Noblesse drew up, so full of running on the extreme lower ground that Maidment instantly sent Hannah to the fore. This at once placed the issue beyond doubt, as the Baron's pet widened her advantage at every stride, and won in a canter by three lengths from Noblesse, while Hopbine, with whom French patiently waited to the distance, came with one run at the Stand, and secured the century for third three parts of a length off. Corisande was a bad fourth, Belle of Holywell fifth, Steppe sixth, Headingley seventh, and The Pearl eighth, while Lady Atholstone did not pass the post. Time, 2min 51sec. Net value of the stakes £4,175.

THE BURGH PLATE (Handicap) of 100 sovs, for three year olds and upwards; winners extra; about three-quarters of a mile.

Mr Dannett's Laird of Scotland, by Rattle out of Freckle, 6 yrs, 8st 4lb ... Wyatt 1
Capt M A Baker's Filou, 4 yrs, 6st 13lb (car 7st 2lb) Jeffery 2
Mr C Brooks's Lady Scarlett, 3 yrs, 7st 12lb ... Huxtable 0
Mr Beverley's Blenheim, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb ... Hunt 0
Mr [illegible]'s Juanita, 5 yrs, 7st ... Mordan 0
Mr J Macdonald's Athol Daisy, 3yrs, 6st 12lb ... W Clay 0
Baron Schickler's Kirghiz, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb (carried 6st 11lb) ... Butters 0
Mr Spencer's Blush Rose, 8 yrs 6st 10lb (car 6st 12lb.) Vidler 0
Mr Abron's Candour, 4 yrs, 6st 7lb ... G Jarvis 0
Mr Booth's Astrea, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb ... Newhouse 0
Mr J Andrews's c by Parmesan out of Melissa, 3 yrs, 5st 12lb ... Baverstock 0

Betting: 3 to 1 agst Adrian, 9 to 2 agst Filou, 6 to 1 agst Astrea, 100 to 15 agst Laird of Scotland, and 10 to 1 each agst Lady Scarlet and Blenheim. Filou made play in front of Adrian, Juanita, and Laird of Scotland to the straight, where Kirghiz ran wide, and Juanita took a slight lead over the road, of Filou and Laird of Scotland, to whom succeeded Adrian and Blenheim on their whip hand. At the distance Juanita was in trouble, and Laird of Scotland and Filou raced together to the centre of the Stand, when Adrian joined issue and the "hurdle racer" won, after a magnificent struggle, by a head from the dead heaters, Filou and Adrian. Next finished Blenheim fourth, Juanita fifth, Candour sixth, and Blush Rose seventh, the last two being Lady Scarlet and the Melissa colt. Run in 1 min. 20 sec.

THE WELTER PLATE of 100 sovs (Handicap), for three year olds and upwards; winners of any race after the publication of the weights 5lb extra; jockeys 6lbs. extra; about three-quarters of a mile.

Capt Mitchell's Adrian, 3 yrs, 10st 8lb (including 6lb extra) ... Jeffery 1
Mr. P. M. Hadley's Lord Berkeley, 4 yrs, 11st 2lb (including 6lbs extra) ... Grimshaw 2
Col Lowther's Bickerstaffe, 4 yrs, 10st 5lb (including 6lbs extra) ... Custance 3
Sir C. R. Rushout's Vagabond, 6 yrs, 12st 6lb (including 6lb extra) ... J. Adams 0
Mr. G. Prince's Election, 4 yrs, 11st 6lb (including 6lb extra) ... Wyatt 0
Mr. Savile's Neuchatel, 5 yrs, 11st ... Mr. W. Beville 0
Mr. Shepherd's c, by Thunderbolt out of Blanche, 3 yrs, 11st 2lb (including 6lb extra) ... Marsh 0
Mr. A. Christo's Bliss, 6 yrs, 10st 13lbs (inc 6lb ex) Cannon 0
Mr. Greene Price's Marplot, 7 yrs, 10st 8lb (including 6lb extra) ... Snowden 0
Mr. Oxford's Our Emily, 3 yrs, 10st 6lb (including 6lbs extra) ... Killick 0
Mr. Bowe's Goldsborough, 4 yrs, 10st 5lb (including 6lbs extra) ... Fordham 0
Mr Mannington's The Warder, 3 yrs, 9st 13lb (including 6lb extra) ... Goater 0

Betting: 5 to 2 against Neuchatel, 4 to 1 against Bickerstaffe, 5 to 1 against Adrian, 100 to 15 against Lord Berkeley, 8 to 1 against The Warder, 100 to 8 agst Goldsborough, and 100 to 7 agst Bliss. Lord Berkeley, after a few failures, made running, followed by Adrian, Neuchatel, and The Warder to the distance, where the favourite was disposed of, and Adrian, overhauling Lord Berkeley a dozen strides from home, won easily by half a length; a bad third; Neuchatel finished fourth, Goldsborough fifth, The Warder sixth, Marplot seventh, and Our Emily last. Time, 1min 22sec.

THE ACORN STAKES of 10 sovs each, h ft. with 100 added, for two year old fillies; 8st 10lb each; winners extra; the second received 25 sovs; about half a mile; 42 subs.

Mr. J. Powney's b f by Distin out of Marpesia, 8st 10lb ... Cannon 1
Mr. Merry's b f by St Albans out of Lioness, 8st 10lb ... Snowden 2
Colonel Randolph's Fairy Tread, 8st 10lb ... Maidment 3
Mr. R. Bick's Alfreda, 8st 10lb ... Wyatt 0
Mr. Lee's Sandstone, 8st 10lb ... Goater 0
Mr. Wickham's Cameo, 8st 10lb ... H. Covey 0
Mr. Ziffo's Jennie's Bawbee, 8st 10lb ... Morris 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on the Marpesia filly, and 2 to 1 agst the Lioness filly. The latter made running before Fairy Tread and Cameo, to the distance, where the favourite on the upper ground drew up, and in a splendid race home defeated the Lioness filly by a head, with three parts of a length between second and third. Alfreda was fourth, Sandstone fifth, and Jennie's Bawbee last.

THE DURDANS STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added; all ages; weight for age with selling and other allowances; mares and geldings allowed 3lb; about five furlongs; 7 subs.

Mr T V Morgan's Morphia, by Macaroni out of Wensleydale, 4 yrs, 9st (60 sovs) ... Wyatt 1
Mr G Crook's Trident, 3yrs, 8st (60) ... Newhouse 2
Mr T E Walker's Manna, 2 yrs, 5st 13lb (carried 6st 3lb) (60) ... G Jarvis 3
Mr Reffel's Miss Thackeray, 5yrs, 8st 11lb (60) Sherrington 4
Mr York's Tails, 2 yrs, 6st 1lb (60) ... Loates 5

The betting opened at 5 to 4 agst Morphia, but closed at 6 to 4 agst Tails, 5 to 1 each agst Manna, Morphia, and Trident, and 7 to 1 agst Miss Thackeray. Tails made play, closely attended by Trident, Manna, Miss Thackeray, and Morphia in the order named to the Stand, where Tails became in trouble, and Morphia, shooting to the front, won easily by a neck. Three lengths divided the second and third, and two lengths separated the third and fourth. Mr. Crook claimed the winner.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homoeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homoeopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

AFTER THE INSURRECTION.

(FROM THE "TIMES'" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, May 31.

ONE by one the Paris journals are beginning to reappear, each headed with a private history of its own fortunes during the Communal days. They are especially interesting at the present moment as affording some indication, however imperfect, of the tone and tendencies of the public mind. In one respect they are with scarcely one exception unanimous—they deprecate all violent party action in the Chamber, and express what I believe to be the feeling of the people generally, a desire to turn their attention rather to the industrial and material interests which after so long a period of social dislocation are pressing upon the community, than to discuss forms of government, or even to quarrel about who the Governor should be. M. Thiers cannot be called a favourite with the Conservative section of the Parisians, who blame him for not helping them when they failed altogether to help themselves, but yet they owe their final deliverance to him, and seem inclined, for the present, at all events, to accept his direction of affairs, more especially when the modifications in his Cabinet shall have been made. The extent to which a latent sympathy still exists for the defeated Communists in Quarters of Paris where any such sentiment might be least suspected, and the degree in which that sympathy is growing in consequence of the severity of the punishment which has been dealt out to the captured insurgents, are both subjects of the deepest interest, and which a very few days will develope. The exhaustion is still so great that there is not energy enough to impart life to the political antagonisms, which are only smouldering, and which before long must come into some definite form of collision. Animosities have been founded during the last few weeks which will not wait for a constitutional mode of expression, but will take the shape rather of a social than a political warfare, and this, without openly organizing its forces, may be not the less difficult to meet because secrecy is combined with violence. It was impossible to pass through the Quarters of Paris which I explored yesterday and not feel that the antagonism of principles, so far from being reduced to extinction by the late conflict, has only entered upon a new phase, and that the 30,000 or 40,000 Communists who are still at large, besides an indefinite number of sympathizers, after having tasted the sweets of power and suffered the agonies of a merciless defeat, are more determined than ever to avenge the one and to recover the other. Upon the occasions of former revolutions the passions which they had excited were compelled to remain stifled for a long subsequent period, before the opportunity of renewed action offered itself. Now with the permanent cosmopolitan association of the "International" ramifying through all Europe, and using the political complications which may arise in every country for its own purposes, we may not have to [illegible] long before the second act of the drama [illegible] closed so tragically in Paris commences. Taking it together, the attitude of the population at this crisis cannot be said to be satisfactory. With characteristic elasticity they are recovering with marvellous rapidity their normal external aspect; shops are being opened, barricades levelled, streets lighted, carriages are appearing, the *cafés* and pavements are crowded, but the prevailing moods are flippant indifference or gloomy taciturnity. There is no feeling of responsibility, no determination to assume the duties or liabilities of patriotic citizens. Those who have been delivered by M. Thiers leave him to do the rest, reserving to themselves the right of turning him into the wilderness as a scapegoat the moment things go wrong, and those who have been defeated by him are biding their time. There is an intense desire on the part of the first class to resume the pursuits by which money can be made and strangers can be attracted to the capital, and there is still a clinging to the notion that the recovery of its material prosperity is essential to the progress of humanity. A writer in the *Siècle* says:—

"Cette ville ne peut périr, parcequ'elle est la France, et la France est indispensable au monde. Si Paris disparaissait, l'humanité ne saurait plus où elle va, et nous retomberions dans les ténèbres de la barbarie. Mais pour que cette œuvre de renaissance s'accomplisse, il faut que la paix se rétablisse dans les esprits."

And so on. Now and then, it is true, there is an utterance breathing a loftier tone, and one is especial by Adolphe Guéroult in the *Opinion Nationale* calling upon society to inaugurate within itself that moral reform the influence of which might be felt by the class immediately beneath it; and thus, by precept and example, avert the recurrence of calamities which have been mainly due to its own weakness and corruption. John Lemoinne, too, in a noble article in the *Débats*, which appeared for the first time this morning, congratulates Paris upon having "washed out with her generous blood the stains of her infamous prosperity." This, however, is not the popular view to take of the question, and in the absence of any great and serious demonstration of public feeling on the part of the people who are thus gliding carelessly and thoughtlessly into their ordinary pursuits of business and of pleasure, it may be safely predicted that the ordeals through which the city has passed will produce no regenerative influence upon the habits and morals of the inhabitants. I visited yesterday a spot to which a melancholy interest attaches, not merely in consequence of what has already happened there, but on account of the tragedies of which it is still the scene. The prison of La Roquette stands in the narrow street leading up to Père la Chaise, and was not taken by the troops until Sunday morning. Here the Archbishop and his unhappy companions were shot, swelling the list of innocent persons taken as hostages and shot by the Commune to 68. The executions in La Roquette and the large prison immediately opposite have amply avenged them. On Sunday an English gentleman who was in the prison saw a single heap of 300 [illegible] bodies, all the victims of summary execution, [illegible] ever since at intervals batches of prisoners have been shot. The one necessary evidence in the first instance was the red mark on the shoulder from the recoil of the rifle, and the fingers greasy from handling the cartridges. These proofs of participation in active resistance were enough to condemn a man during the excitement of the combat and immediately after it. Now the executions are to be inflicted after a legal trial, though we were informed at the gate of Père la Chaise, which we were forbidden to enter, that upwards of 100 dead bodies were lying still unburied of men who had been shot in the morning. A close sickening smell pervaded the atmosphere near the prisons; carts were drawn up at the gates, which we were told by groups gathered near them were loaded with dead bodies by the prisoners prior to their own execution. This, however, [illegible] the authority of the relatives and friends of the unhappy [illegible], large numbers of whom, chiefly women, were gathered in front of both prisons, receiving information relative to the prisoners, of whom some thousands were still inside, or claiming the corpses of those who had been executed. I was struck by the fact that although I observed expressions of sorrow and anger of every shade, and though their occupation and the suspense it involved were calculated to try the strongest nerve, not a single tearful eye was visible. Through the *grille* at one of the doors the prisoners might be seen in the distance, and there was a perpetual going in and out of carts with constant funerals passing up to Père la Chaise, not from the prisons, but from all quarters of the town, for until the previous day the cemetery had been unapproachable. Even now it was only opened under special circumstances; for insurgents, to say nothing of arms and ammunition, were still reported to be hidden among the tombstones, and the whole place was being thoroughly searched by troops. The *débris* of the conflict, in the shape of knapsacks, uniforms, broken bayonets, and rifles, was piled up in large heaps in the small square near the prisons, and the curious in such matters were obtaining relics from a few sightseers who had already penetrated thus far. The whole of the exterior Boulevard as far as the Place du Trône was lined with troops, and a small crowd was gathered near the Vincennes gate, beyond which was the small fort in which the last 300 insurgents surrendered on Monday, having first placed their leaders in the dungeons of the castle, and handed the keys over to the Versailles troops. At the Mairie on the Boulevard Voltaire was a curious and interesting collection of petroleum bombs, barrels, and guns of different kinds, some brass cannon which had never been used, and various novel implements of destruction peculiar to the late warfare, the whole presided over by the cynical philosopher himself, sitting uninjured on his pedestal, and with a sneer upon his thin countenance which rendered him a peculiarly appropriate presiding genius of the scene. The Mairie at Ménilmontant was in a quieter condition than when I visited it the day before, with a pile of rifles in front of it almost as big as a haystack. The troops were still making perquisitions in the houses, and the inhabitants, I was afterwards assured, were still [illegible] at the officers from the windows. [illegible], however, saw nothing but black looks, and returned past the Buttes de Chaumont, under the famous battery which fought a two days' duel with the Versailles battery established at the Buttes de Montmartre.

THE CONTINUITY OF PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

(*Spectator*, May 27.)

EVERYBODY all through England is talking as loudly as he can about the Tichborne case, and it is a little hard that the journalists should, under the new etiquette which has established itself among us, alone be precluded from having their say. A jury of journalists would now-a-days be admitted to be an exceptionally good one, and we do not exactly see why in a civil suit the jury selected should be forbidden the intellectual advantage of reading their rivals' opinions. However, there is the rule, and the occasion is not worth a fight to break it; but we suppose we may discuss a side-point suggested by the trial,—the very curious proof it affords of the uncertainty of the popular mind about points of daily experience. Everybody engaged in the trial, on both sides, is clearly uncertain as to the limits within which a man's appearance may be expected to change, limits which one would have thought were as clearly fixed in the general mind as the limits of human height or longevity. Anybody who says that he has grown or decreased in stature after twenty-five must, of course, produce proof of the fact, or consent to be accused of romancing; and people outside the medical profession are incredulous as to changes in the colour of the eyes; but, with those two exceptions, we should have thought, till we read the evidence on this trial, that the popular impression ran in favour of change. The question is very little discussed, because it is rarely of much importance; but we should have said that, so far from continuity of appearance being the rule, the appearance of most men and women changed exceedingly with the lapse of time. All men and women retain, no doubt, something of identity recognizable by all who have had occasion to study their peculiarities, or who have been induced by affection or hatred—as in the well-known case of Judge Jeffreys—to engrave them on their minds; but the "points" by which most men recognize their friends are, we should have thought, changeable to any extent. The actual appearance may not change so much, if viewed with the eye either of an artist or an amateur, but the impression of the appearance certainly does. There is nothing, for instance, about our friends that we remember more persistently than their "build," the general effect of the body, and nothing which alters so fast. A vast number of men, perhaps

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majority, never get their real chests until they are out of their first youth, but expand slowly for years in the region over the lungs, till the tall lanky lad of eighteen becomes the "powerful" man of thirty. Whether food at all influences this change, we do not know, but exercise certainly does, and so does drill,—the weedy, tired-looking recruit whom the officer is half-inclined to reject, swelling constantly within a few years into the broad-shouldered, deep-flanked corporal, who looks such a credit to his company. As a rule, tall men always widen in this way, and men with excellent health, the lungs constantly demanding and receiving fuller room for play. Most men, we imagine, who think about it, can point to half-a-dozen relatives "grown out of knowledge" in this way alone, the truth being, that though the change is by no means so great as many others, it is a change in a point where the memory, so often deceptive, usually holds true. So with colour, again. There is no point of appearance which we all notice so certainly as colour, the very first impression made by any man or woman being that of his belonging to the dark or to the fair variety of mankind. Yet, if colour cannot change, the impression of colour most decidedly can. Starvation, for instance, will make a fair man look for months like a dark one, and is, we are more than half-inclined to suspect, the ultimate cause of the colour-difference among races which so greatly perplexes observers as acute as Mr. Darwin. The point can never be tested; but tales of shipwreck, if carefully collated, would, we are inclined to believe, reveal some such tendency in man to that particular change. "Tanning," on the other hand, popularly believed to cause so extensive a change in colour, does not exercise nearly so great an effect as is supposed. The first effect of the sun or wind is very great, but it diminishes by degrees, and the sun in particular alters individuals very little, and races of men not at all. Anglo-Indians return home after thirty years' absence untanned, and the 'whites' of Florida are less changed by a hundred years' endurance of their sun's rays than the people of Massachusetts are by a hundred years of their dry winds. Fat, again, alters colour very much, tending, we think, almost always to produce an impression of fairness. Very dark women who have grown fat very often look quite fair, the stretched skin showing the blood through it as unstretched it never did. In men this result is less certain, some men growing sallow as they widen, but in a good many the lightening effect is very strongly perceived. Take a fine rosy publican, for example, standing at the door of a country inn. You would remember him after a short inspection as a man remarkably fair, while he was perhaps at eighteen a remarkably dark thin lad, whose acquaintance, if they knew anything of physiological terminology, would have classed him without a doubt among melancholious men. As to other changes effected by fat, they are endless. Outline, which we all remember better than anything except colour, of course seems to change; the gait is altered by the necessity of carrying increased weight, the mode of sitting down—in most men a marked peculiarity—is modified by the same cause; the eyes look smaller, and the importance of the trunk to the appearance of the whole figure is very much exaggerated. If anybody questions this, let him compare the first photographs of the Emperor of the French with the one which the Stereoscopic Company is now selling, or the portraits of the Prince of Wales at twenty with the portrait of this year. Those of course are moderate changes, but in extreme cases the whole meaning of the figure, everything that we remember it by, may, we suspect, be lost as completely as it often is in the interval between childhood and boyhood, when, as we all know, the golden-haired, curly-locked little pet of two, as fat as a dumpling, often changes into the straight-haired, darked-wigged, sallow little stripling of ten.

Whether expression can change is a much more doubtful point. Scarcely anyone, we imagine, has quite enough experience and memory to be quite sure that a change of expression he thinks he sees is more than a mere fancy, but there is no *a priori* reason why expression should be continuous. The science of Physiognomy may be pronounced to be no science at all, men frequently inheriting the faces of their ancestors without the mental qualities which were supposed to distinguish them; but still the mind must exercise some influence over the face, and the mind undoubtedly changes with changing circumstances. The absence or presence of anxiety, adversity, or prosperity will materially alter expression, and so probably, above all things, will the acquired habit of command. The change from the face of Napoleon I. as given in the very admirable engraving inserted in the memoirs of the Duchess d'Abtrantes to the face as we all know it of Napoleon the Emperor does not consist only in feature. There is a change in expression also, in the entire meaning of his regard, which would, we believe, have baffled even the artist who painted his first portrait. Education will, it is well known, completely alter the expression of faces, and so will consistent drinking; but the most constant and the most effective cause of apparent alteration is, we believe, a metaphysical one, namely, a change not in the face regarded, but in the mind regarding it. Expression is not a fact so much as an idea about that fact, and it is perfectly possible for any man in all honesty to attribute to any face an expression which he subsequently believes to have been entirely and foolishly erroneous. Just hear a convinced Tory or a strong Liberal describe the expression in Mr. Gladstone's face during a House of Commons tournament, and you will hear evidence which no jury could by any possibility reconcile with the good faith of both the speakers.

THE END OF THE REVOLUTION.

("PALL MALL GAZETTE'S" CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, May 26.

THE revolution is nearly extinguished. This morning the whole of Paris, with the exception of the 19th and 20th arrondissements, which include the Buttes de Chaumont, La Villette, Belleville, Menilmontant, and Charonne—quarters known to ill-fame—was in the hands of the troops of the Assembly. The regulars were engaged in driving the last bands of the insurgents into Père-la-Chaise, where they will be compelled to lay down their arms or perish. It would be difficult to exaggerate the feeling of exasperation occasioned by the last acts of the Commune. Soldiers and civilians alike demand that such an example shall be made of the destroyers of Paris as shall remain graven in the minds of future generations of enthusiasts. Already half the members of the Commune are reported to have been shot down like mad dogs. Raoul Rigault, the Public Prosecutor, [illegible] demanding a jury to find hostages who might be shot to avenge the supposed death of a vivandière, was one of the first to fall. While being dragged along by some enraged soldiers, who were unaware of the importance of their capture, the prisoner, on passing before an officer, shouted, "Vive la Commune! A bas les assassins!" and was immediately shot. On his body were found proofs of his identity. Billioray, the hurdy-gurdy player, also a member of the Salut Public, has gone to his last account; on the point of being bayoneted he demanded to be shot, and his request was complied with. The Pole Dombrowski, after failing in an attempt to get through the Prussian lines, is said to have been taken and executed; it is reported that on his body was found the sum of 800,000f. in notes. There are wild stories afloat of how poor old Deleseluze and Félix Pyat were caught disguised, and offered up to the popular fury. Jules Vallès is reported to have been discovered in the cellars of the Hôtel de Ville, or some underground passage near it, and executed. In fact there is a vast amount of lynch law being meted out, and assuredly many innocent people will fall victims to the fury of the soldiers and the population. Yesterday in the narrow little street of St. Germain l'Auxerrois I saw a man arrested and shot by an infuriated crowd of military and civilians who had previously despatched two other prisoners.

All over Paris similar scenes are being enacted. As I passed the Louvre an old hag said to me, "If you wait a minute you will hear the execution; the soldiers have just taken a woman in to shoot her for having assassinated a captain of the line." I have seen many of these furies hurried off by soldiers, some for having fired on the troops, and others for having thrown petroleum into houses. The sight of so many splendid buildings given to the flames would excite a calmer people than the French to wild acts of reprisal. It would be difficult to imagine such a sight as the banks of the Seine present between the Pont Royal and the Pont Neuf. To the left are the ruins of the Tuileries, to the right those of the Legion of Honour, the Conseil d'Etat or Cour des Comptes (a splendid building), the Depôt des Consignations, and the Cour de Cassation, which was quite new. The quaint old towers of the Conciergerie have had a narrow escape. Most fortunately the Louvre, with its untold wealth, is saved. The Ministry of Finance is utterly lost; the Hôtel de Ville consists now of a few blackened walls. Fortunately the Bank, the Library, the Invalides, the Panthéon, and other great public buildings have escaped. The Palace of the Luxembourg has also escaped as yet; I say as yet, for the petroleum women, or *pétroleuses*, as they are called, declare that Paris shall be burned down. You may shoot us, have said some determined vixens, but that will not save your houses from the flames. Fears were entertained for the safety of Notre Dame, but that is safe. In revenge the insurgents have burned the Grenier d'Abondance, where there could, however, have been but little corn. This building stretched along the St. Martin canal from the Bastile to the Seine, and must have been nearly half a mile long. In ordinary times it contained corn enough to feed Paris for three years, and it was used as a store to prevent bread in the capital rising beyond a certain [illegible]. The Mont de Piété, or Government pawnbroking office, has been burned.

May 28.

It is probable that the telegraph will have informed you of the end of the civil war ere this letter reaches you. However, this morning I drove up to the Château d'Eau, and was stopped by a cordon of sentries, as shells, grape, and bullets were falling round the barracks. On appealing to an officer he allowed me to go forward with a corporal, but we were soon turned back by more inflexible commanders. The musketry fire appeared to be raging close to the rear of the Prince Eugene barracks and the huge sister building called Les Magasins Réunis, but it is believed that the insurgents are now shut in between the Buttes de Chaumont and Père-la-Chaise, and occupy only a corner of the 20th arrondissement, where they will have to lay down their arms or perish.

For the last three days these miserable men have been fighting with all the energy of despair, for no insurgent taken with arms in his hand is spared. I have not myself seen wounded men dragged from the hospitals and shot, but many persons declare that such acts of barbarity have been practised. A Frenchman who hates the Commune assures me that he saw a number of wounded National Guards taken from their beds in the Palais de l'Industrie and shot there and then. On both sides the most savage acts have been perpetrated. It is now certain that the Communists have massacred the Archbishop and a number of priests in cold blood. On the evening of the 25th the prisoners remaining at Mazas, to the number of about 500, were ordered to the barricades, where they were required to fire on the troops of the Assembly; most of them refused and were massacred; some escaped.

It is again announced that Dombrowski has fallen. He is reported to have received a mortal wound at a barricade on the Boulevard d'Ornano, and to have died in great agony a couple of hours afterwards, declaring that he had been betrayed. Dombrowski's brother commander, Wroblewski, appears to have surrendered with 6,000 men at the Fort of Ivry, which was taken by a regiment of dismounted dragoons. Concerning the third general of the Commune, La Cécilia, there are several curious rumours. He is said to have played the traitor at Montmartre, and Delescluze, made aware of his treachery, sent a small boy, the son of a baker, with an order for his instant execution. The lad, though threatened with death unless he delivered the message, went home to his father, who hid him away. However, both La Cécilia and his wife are supposed to have been shot by the regulars.

Paris in its ruins, but decked out with flags, presents a curious appearance. In some places one sees upper stories still smouldering emitting smoke and steam, and the tricolour waving from the windows of the first floor. You will regret to learn that the library of the Louvre has perished. The southern front of the building shows the marks of half a dozen shells, but I believe that no projectiles entered the windows. One shell struck close to the old balcony from which Charles IX. is said to have fired on the Protestants during the St. Bartholomew, and Jean Goujon's exquisite gate had a narrow escape. On the opposite side of the river one regrets to see the oldest tower of the Conciergerie gutted, but it is some consolation to find that La Sainte Chapelle, where Louis XI. used to pray with a leaden Virgin in his hat, has not perished, as had been asserted. However, the Palais de Justice which touches it was still burning last night. The Post Office, the Bank, and several other important buildings, had narrow escapes. The Bank is said to have been saved by Citizen Beslay, one of the members of the Commune, who tendered his resignation when the Salut Public was created. M. de Ploeuc, under-governor of the Bank, and the Secretary-General, M. Mansard, have remained in the building during the last two months without ever leaving it for a minute, and by their firmness managed to restrict the demands of the Commune and to save the building from being fired. Several times within the last few days the insurgents announced their intention of placing petroleum in the Bank cellars, but Citizen Beslay always opposed this measure, and slept in the building to see that the project was not carried out. On Tuesday night, the insurgents having been beaten in the vicinity of the Madeleine, and seeing that they were on the point of losing the second arrondissement, decided on the destruction of the Bank. M. Ploeuc and M. Mansard immediately jumped out of the bed and awoke Beslay, who fortunately was able once more to avert the danger. A few hours later the building was occupied by the regulars.

I visited St. Eustache to-day, where last week Communists were preaching from the pulpit. The fine old building has been severely treated, a portion of the belfry has been destroyed by shells, and to the top of the highest tower its blackened stone bears the marks of bullets by the score. The fact is there was desperate fighting at the Central Markets, and the regulars probably got on to the roof of the church to drive the insurgents from their positions. The markets themselves, called by Napoleon the People's Louvre, have been riddled but not much damaged, and the market women were at their stalls this morning. It was said that the curé of St. Eustache had been forced on to a barricade, there rescued by the women of the markets, but finally shot; but this is one of the many fables now current. The curé was arrested by the Commune about ten days ago, but "les dames de la halle" remonstrated with arms akimbo, and their charitable pastor was released.

May 30.

The last particle of resistance has been vanquished, the insurgents preferring to surrender Vincennes to enduring a regular siege. Already the city has somewhat recovered its usual appearance, omnibuses and cabs traverse the streets, which are crowded with sightseers anxious to witness the work of ruin accomplished by the Commune in its death struggle. *Figaro* and a number of other papers have reappeared, and politics are being discussed. We are reminded that there are 140 vacant seats in the Chamber, and that it should be dissolved as soon as possible.

Street shooting still continues to a considerable extent. Yesterday a couple of Poles fired into a group of officers near the Luxembourg, a woman shot a colonel dead on the Boulevard St. Denis, a young girl of eighteen hit a staff officer twice in the arm, and yesterday, as I was passing by the Elysée, some one fired out of the door of a house in the Faubourg St. Honoré at an orderly who was galloping down the street. The house was immediately searched, but no one was found in it but a few old maid-servants, who all hated the Commune.

The Foreign Office, as you are aware, has been greatly knocked about. In the grand reception-room, Dubuffe's picture of the Congress of Paris exhibits tokens of the fray. Count Walewski has been wounded in the left arm, Lord Clarendon in the shoulder and heart, the Turkish Ambassador in the chest. Few of the diplomats have escaped, and it is suggested that the painting should be removed to the Hôtel des Invalides.

About three weeks ago the Commune announced that it had discovered a plot, and a court-martial was instituted to mete out prompt justice. Colonel Razoua and Citizen Raoul Rigault were indefatigable in their search after traitors and condemned persons right and left, but, though they boasted about having the threads of the conspiracy in their hands, they were completely at fault. Now that the Commune has ceased to exist, and that Public Prosecutor Rigault has disappeared from the scene, we are told that there was really a plot, and that the action of the Commune on the National Guard was being gradually paralyzed. No less than 20,000 National Guards had been won over to the cause of law and order together with the second in command of the Tuileries, the Inspector-General of barricades, and other chiefs. The failure of the plot is attributed to several causes. Cluseret was willing to sell himself, but demanded a most extravagant price, which was refused. Greatly irritated, the General made revelations which led to his arrest and the discovery of the reactionary conspiracy. At the same time a partisan who was in communication with the staff got himself arrested, and a Breton officer who was in treaty with the Commandant of the Prince Eugene Barracks was thrown into prison by that worthy, who had at first consented to deliver over the barracks for 10,000f. The Breton officer advanced 200f., and was arrested by Commandant Picard when they met to discuss conditions at the Café Parisien. The Breton officer was sent to Mazas, from which prison he escaped on Wednesday, arrested Picard, and had him shot. In [illegible] disasters Colonel Domalain and Charpentier made preparations [illegible] the regular troops with a considerable force of National Guards directly notice was sent to them of the attack. This plan, which would have probably entirely disconcerted the defence had it been carried out, and would have saved Paris from destruction, failed in consequence of General Douai entering Paris on Sunday evening instead of waiting till Tuesday morning, as Marshal MacMahon had ordered. Colonels Domalain and Charpentier received no warning of the assault, and were consequently unable to afford the assistance they had promised. Had 20,000 National Guards suddenly thrown themselves on the rear of the line occupied by the Communists in the vicinity of the Place Vendôme, there is no saying what national calamities might not have been avoided.

MILITARY LABOUR AND MORALITY.

"A PRIVATE SOLDIER" writes as follows to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

SIR,—A most important feature in army organization should be the provision of employment for soldiers. Those who are acquainted with the inner life of the army know full well how great are the evils produced by idleness. It is idleness that enervates our soldiers, leads them into intemperance and general depravity. The truth of this is clearly exemplified in the vast difference that is manifested between the *moral* of the branches of the service in which the greater or the lesser degree of manual labour prevails. The corps of Royal Engineers, for instance, has the highest standard of morality in the army and the greatest amount of work for the rank and file. The Army Working Corps—a recently formed body—is entirely composed of men possessing "good conduct" badges, and no soldier is permitted to volunteer into its ranks who has not these qualifications and who cannot show a "decent" sheet from his regiment.

The soldiers of this branch of the military service receive a higher rate of pay and additional privileges. In addition to regimental pay they get "working pay," ranging from one shilling per diem upwards according to the character of the employment and the ability of the workmen. This is the same as in the Royal Engineers, with this difference, that in the Army Working Corps a soldier who misconducts himself is liable to immediate dismissal; but in the Engineers the only power left in the hands of the commanding officers is to punish the defaulter in the ordinary way, and to stop or diminish his working pay for a limited period. There is seldom, however, occasion to adopt this course, as is shown by the courts-martial returns. The cause undoubtedly is owing to the test of character required in the first place from the recruit upon joining, which warrants his respectability; in the second instance, to the recruit not having his civil trade entirely absorbed in the trade of the soldier, which means much idleness. When his recruit's drill is learned at Chatham, he is sent to a company or detachment employed somewhere at home or abroad upon Government work, and there he follows the vocation at which he had served his apprenticeship, and if he chooses he can save much more money for the "rainy day" than he could possibly have saved by his earnings before he enlisted. We never see any engineer, as we but too often see soldiers of the line and guards, tumbling along the streets in a state of intoxication. The working corps are not to be found all day in pot-houses.

The Royal Horse Artillery is also an exception, though certainly the exception is not so striking as in the case of the Royal Engineers, to the immorality which unfortunately prevails in our military system, and for the same reasons. These men are scarcely ever idle. They have usually each two horses and their trappings to look to, which of itself shows no slackness of work; and besides this they have guns, accoutrements, and arms to keep in order, to attend foot and mounted drill, all of which are in addition to the ordinary duties of the soldiers of the Guards and the infantry of the line.

The Foot Artillery have more time at their disposal than their mounted brethren, though certainly not near so much as either line or guards, and consequently with them the figure of morality, and of intelligence also, is fixed much higher.

Leaving the question of educational superiority in the scientific and working branches of the army, I pass to the cavalry of the line. In the cavalry, though there is no test of character for recruits, and very little education in the ranks, it must at the same time be admitted that there is generally better conduct—better moral conduct—than in the infantry. And I think this is largely due to the men being provided with additional labour in the grooming of their horses and the cleaning of all sorts of trappings—duties unknown to the foot soldier. Go into any garrison town, and you will not observe until a late hour in the evening a cavalry trooper in the streets off duty, but in every pot-house at noon and at every street corner you will see foot soldiers.

The infantry of the line, of course, forms the main body, or trunk, of the standing army. And here education is very low. There are schools and schoolmasters, parsons and scripture readers—the latter gentlemen monopolize a large amount of the £40,000 voted annually by Parliament for the spiritual welfare of our soldiers—but there is neither education nor morality. Take as an example the usual daily amount of labour performed by a guardsman, and then judge how far it is calculated to improve the tone of his mind. In winter he attends parade for the space of about an hour and a quarter in the morning, generally commencing at nine o'clock. He then lounges about the barrack-room till dinner time, or spends the interval in the canteen. After dinner he may go where he likes till tattoo.

A guards barrack-room resembles a hospital after dinner. The men, purely to kill time, sleep from the time they get their dinner till they are called to tea, and this meal, out of pure laziness, they very often take in bed, the cook duly placing under each man's cot a basin of what the quartermaster-general is pleased to term tea. After the evening meal they usually dress and go out to patrol the streets and parks till they are summoned to evening roll-call and bed.

The guards and pickets, which form the only work, we may say, of the infantry soldier's life, are not such as to relieve his mind from the monotony which continually enshrouds his mind. He wants work of a more active nature. He requires occupation which will divert his thoughts from evil propensities. Any latent moral tendencies that may slumber in the soldier's breast will not be developed into activity by the sentry-box. On sentry the dead silence which at night reigns around, interrupted only by the monotonous echo of the soldier's own measured footstep, produces in his mind a vacuum into which rush evil ideas and evil contemplations. The mind becomes stagnant from idleness, and the natural effect of stagnation, physical or moral, is corruptive.

I am not aware that the soldiers of the line are any different from the soldiers of the foot-guards in respect to idleness. In fact I am inclined to think that in most cases they are harder up for "no work to do." How is it possible, then, that any other result than immorality can arise? Why are our soldiers in time of peace made to resemble "chimneys in summer?" Is soldiering such an extraordinarily difficult art to be acquired that they must do nothing else than practise it?

Nothing, I should imagine, would be easier than to provide employment for soldiers in the infantry which would not only prove beneficial to themselves but would also be a great gain to themselves and a profit to the State. I am glad to find that the Legislature is taking this matter in hand, and that there is some promise of improvement. I wish to see the soldiers of the guards and line, like the soldiers of the working and scientific corps, out of mischief. One thing is quite certain, that as long as we have an idle army, assuredly we shall have that army more or less depraved.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT BAYSWATER.

MRS. FLORA DAVY, *alias* NEWINGTON, has been re-apprehended, and was on Saturday (27th May) brought before Mr. Mansfield, at Marylebone Police-court, charged with the wilful murder of Mr. Frederick Graves Moon on the 24th inst., at 23, Newton-road, Bayswater. On Friday, the day after the prisoner had been liberated on bail, tendered by a person who falsely represented himself to be her husband, information obtained from a private source was received at the police-court, and Mr. Mansfield immediately granted a warrant on which the prisoner was apprehended at her house on the same night by Thomas Bungay, 61 D, one of the warrant officers attached to the court, and placed in the dock at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, charged with wilful murder, instead of being charged, as on her previous examination, with having caused the death of Mr. Moon by stabbing him. The prisoner, who is 38 years of age, is rather tall for a woman, inclined to stoutness, but muscular and of robust appearance.

Mr. Humphreys (of the firm of Humphreys and Morgan, solicitors) stated that he had been instructed by the friends of the deceased, who was a son of Alderman Sir Francis Moon, to conduct the prosecution. He should be able to prove that the magistrate had been induced to liberate the prisoner on a statement which was entirely false, Captain Davy, a retired officer of the army, and a member of the Army and Navy Club, occupying the house in which the deceased was killed, having declared on oath that he was the husband of the prisoner when in fact he was not. The prisoner's real name was Newington. She was the wife of a solicitor of that name, who, however, had separated from her owing to her bad conduct, and had since gone to Australia. The deceased, about 12 or 14 years ago, made the acquaintance of the prisoner. Only a day or two before his death he had given her two checks for £100 each, which had been paid at the bank. Mr. Humphreys asked that the prisoner might be detained in custody until Thursday, when he should be in a position to bring forward further evidence concerning the charge.

Mr. Mansfield replied that he was sorry to say a base fraud had been practised upon him. When he accepted bail for the prisoner he had no idea of the real facts of the case. He was led to suppose that the prisoner was a lady living in the house of her husband, and that the latter was a respectable man whose bail might have been reasonably taken, since the evidence brought forward against the prisoner was very slight, and it was represented that she was in very bad health. He found, however, that he had been grossly deceived. The man who stated that he was her husband was certainly a party to the fraud, and there were others implicated in the shameful imposition which had been practised upon him.

THE INQUEST.

On Saturday morning, May 27, Dr. Lankester opened the inquiry at the Princess Royal Tavern, Hereford-road, Westbourne-grove.

Mr. Humphreys watched the case on behalf of Sir Francis Graham Moon, Mr. G. Lewis appeared for the accused, and Superintendent Eccles, X Division, and Inspector Shore, detective department, Scotland-yard, watched the case on behalf of the Commissioners of Police.

The jury, 16 in number, were sworn, and proceeded in custody of the Coroner's officer, to Newton-road, where they saw the body of the deceased lying on the floor in the dining-room (the first floor back,) with a wound on the left side. On their return the first witness,

Mr. William Butler Langmore, living at 35, Portman-square, brother-in-law of the deceased, said deceased was 41 years of age, and a brewer. He was a single man. Saw him alive last Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. He was at his father's house (Sir Francis G. Moon) in Portman-square. He was then in his usual health. He was not in the habit of drinking. The witness did not know that the deceased was in the habit of going to Newton-road to visit Mrs. Davy. The deceased was kind-hearted and liberal, and of very buoyant disposition. He was in extremely good circumstances. He had £3,000 per annum. Never saw the deceased the worse for liquor in his life. The deceased had not been to the Derby. He was not a sporting man.

Adelaide Mathews, servant to Mr. and Mrs. Davy, said she had been in their employ three months. The deceased was in the habit of going to their house three or four times a week. He dined there on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock with Mrs. Davy alone. Mr. Davy was in the country. Witness cleared the dinner away about half-past 8. She noticed that Mr. Moon seemed very gloomy, and talked very little. Mrs. Davy was in good spirits. She had champagne for luncheon about 1 o'clock. She was in the habit of taking brandy. Witness could not say if she took brandy on Wednesday. She had seen her very much excited, but could not say if it was in consequence of what she had taken. There was some Burgundy on the table. Could not say that she had not seen Mrs. Davy the worse for liquor. She was in the habit of drinking champagne by the doctor's order. Mr. Moon was never quarrelsome.

By Mr. Humphreys—There were Miss Dewlin, Miss Pook, and Mrs. Toynbee in the house at the time of the accident. Mr. Davy lived in the house, but had been away in the country a great deal lately. He is called Captain Davy at times. Since Mrs. Davy's illness Captain Davy has visited Mrs. Davy. I have known Mr. Moon to be in the house when Captain Davy was at home, but I don't know whether they ever met. I have always understood that Captain Davy was the husband of Mrs. Davy, or I should not have taken the situation. I knew Mr. Moon was not her husband. I always thought him a very intimate friend. I do not know that Mrs. Davy's right name is Newington. On the night in question I went into the dining-room to announce the arrival of Dr. Phillips. Mr. Moon was sitting at the table, and Mrs. Davy was sitting in the arm chair. She looked as though she had been crying. She told me to show Dr. Phillips into the drawing-room. Nothing had occurred up to that time. I showed Dr. Phillips into the drawing-room where the ladies were. Mr. Moon was perfectly calm and quiet when I saw him in the drawing-room. I believe Mrs. Davy went out to see Dr. Phillips. He was only there a few minutes. I knew that deceased was the son of Sir Francis Moon. He was known by everybody in the house. About 10 o'clock the parlour bell and the call bell rang and Mrs. Davy was calling out in a very excited state, "Run for a doctor." I ran downstairs, and ran for Dr. Aspey. Miss Dewlin followed me out, and we both went to Dr. Phillips's, who had previously called, but he was out, and we went back. Miss Pook and Mrs. Toynbee went into the dining-room after dinner. They stopped there sometime, and afterwards went into the drawing-room. Miss Pook went down for the Burgundy, but I cannot say whether it was drunk. I heard nothing said about money during the dinner. Before dinner Mr. Moon walked round the garden. He then appeared very gloomy, and I noticed an unusual brightness in his eyes. I took some olives in the room about half-past 9, and then Mr. Moon was joking about the young ladies' curls. He then appeared in very good spirits. The ages of the young ladies are about 20. They were on a visit at Mrs. Davy's. They used to go out to sleep. They used to call Mrs. Davy aunt. Mrs. Toynbee lived in Monmouthroad, and the young ladies, slept there.

Mr. Humphreys—Can you tell me whether Mr. Moon ever slept at Mrs. Davy's?—I cannot say.

Do you know whether he ever slept in the house?—Yes, he has.

Do you know how this man Davy gets his living?—I do not, Sir.

What sort of spirits has Mrs. Davy been in since?—Very low.

By the Coroner—I don't know if the jury are aware that Mrs. Davy has been arrested again.

Mr. Humphreys—Do you know that a gentleman called on Thursday at the house?—I do not know. I let no one in.

By Mr. Lewis—Mrs. Davy has been very ill for some time. Dr. Gull has been attending her. Last Sunday week she first left her bed after her illness. Mr. Moon has not visited her so often lately. He has not slept in the house for a long time before last Saturday and Sunday. Whenever he slept there Mrs. Toynbee always slept with Mrs. Davy.

Superintendent Eccles deposed—I went to the house yesterday at 23, Newton-road, and a warrant for the apprehension of Mrs. Davy was brought to me. I read the warrant to Mrs. Davy, and apprehended her upon it. The three letters with the photograph of the deceased, and also a fourth letter Mrs. Davy had in her hand at the time. The fourth letter, which I now produce, she tore across, and I snatched it from her hand at the time. I have also many letters and memoranda taken from the house, including a Prussian passport, dated the 27th of April, 1871.

Mr. Lewis then read the letters. The first was dated Thursday, July 2, 1870, and was from the deceased to Mrs. Davy, in which he repeated his love and devotion. The second one reiterated his love, and stating that, if possible, he thought more and more of her, and promising to write to her from Chesterfield. The third letter was dated Saturday morning, 7-30. In this he declared his sincere love, and repeated his anxiety to see her again.

Mr. Blake, the Coroner's officer, said he searched the body of the deceased, and found a gold watch, albert chain, 3*l*. in gold, and a check book.

Ann Marsden Teynbee.—I live at 8, Monmouth-road. I know Mrs. Davy. I was led to believe that she was the wife of Captain Davy, but I don't know for certain. I have known her 12 years. I have known her as Mrs. Newington before. She changed her name about three years ago, when I was in the country. She told me she had been married before to Mr. Newington, who was a solicitor. I knew the deceased. I have seen him more or less for 12 years. She has been friendly with him all that time, more or less. I was there on Wednesday last, and always go every morning there and stop all day. I have been in the habit ever since they have been there—two or three years. I assist in the household duties. I go at 9 in the morning, and leave at various hours. Mrs. Davy said she was going out on Wednesday to take a ride in the school with two young ladies, "and will you mind staying in to see Fred, and tell him I shall not be long?" She got back about 4 or 5, and soon after that I looked out of the window, and I said, "Here comes Fred." She went upstairs to him, and the two young ladies were in the billiard room. We four were to have them together, as it was doubtful whether he would come. After he came Mrs. Davy came to me and said, "Fred seems very unwell. You had better take tea in the billiard-room with the girls." This was about 6 o'clock. She was not particularly excited. I did not see him. They sometimes quarrelled. He was rather of a jealous disposition. He liked to be with her himself.

Did you use to see Captain Davy?—Yes.

Did they ever meet together?—Yes.

Did they ever quarrel?—Not that I am aware of.

Has Captain Davy been much at home lately?—Not lately.

Has he often been at home lately?—Not much.

Did he sleep with Mrs. Davy?—Yes.

Did the deceased sleep with Mrs. Davy also?—I believe he did.

You believe he did, you say? Are you certain he did?—(After some hesitation.) Yes.

Examination continued—After dinner Mrs. Davy sent for the young ladies. I joined them afterwards.

Coroner—Do you think the deceased had been drinking?—He seemed rather strange.

Had Mrs. Davy been drinking?—Not that I observed.

Was she unusually excited?—Not then.

What time did you leave the party in the parlour?—About half-past 9. We left the deceased and Mrs. Davy together. He talked about it being the anniversary of his mother's death, and seemed very low. He also seemed very low at Mrs. Davy's going to Hamburg. She was going to start the next day. I heard no words. He seemed low-spirited. Before I left the dining-room he seemed more cheerful, because Mrs. Davy said, "We won't have any melancholy talk the last night." Before we left the dining-room he asked her to play a tune he was fond of, and Miss Dawlin played it. Soon after we got into the dressing-room Mr. Phillips came, and I heard Mrs. Davy say, "Do you mind calling again in an hour and a half?" The girls and I then went into the billiard-room. I and Miss Dawlin afterwards went upstairs, and all in a moment I heard a violent scream, and ran down instantly. I there found Mr. Frederick Moon lying on the hearth-rug, as I thought in a fit. Mrs. Davy called out, "Get a doctor, get a doctor." I went to get one, and when I got back I found Mrs. Davy and the deceased together. She said, "Oh, Fred, try to speak to me," and then she screamed and cried, "Try and get a doctor."

Coroner—Well, did she say what happened? Witness—No.

Well, go on.—I said we must try and staunch the wound.

Did you see the blood then?—Yes; I thought he had fallen over the fender. She asked me to unfasten his collar.

Did she never offer you any explanation at all?—No; I asked her on the Wednesday evening how it happened, and she said, "Oh, I don't know."

Have you formed any idea of your own as to how it happened?—Not in the least. I thought he had a fit.

You know now that it was a wound with a knife?—Yes.

Well, have you formed any idea how it happened?—No, not at all.

How was he lying?—With his head on the hearth-rug, and a little on one side.

Did he speak?—No, not a word.

George Turner Phillips, a surgeon, said—I was called to the deceased last Wednesday evening between 20 minutes and half-past 10 o'clock. I had seen him before eight or ten times at Mrs. Davy's, at 23, Newton-road. I went into the dining-room, and saw the deceased lying full length on the ground parallel with the fender, with his head a little under the couch. He was lying on his back. Mrs. Davy was lying on the floor with her head and arms on the body, and trying to undo his collar. She was saying "Oh, Fred," and was sobbing. At first I did not see the wound, but I saw the blood. I pushed her on one side, and the servants dragged her away. His eyes were turned up. He was pulseless. He was evidently dying. I got a little brandy down, but he never spoke. He died in about six minutes. The wound was on the left side; the direction was forwards and downwards. It was about an inch and a half or two inches in diameter. I could pass my finger in about three inches between the ribs and the integument, and then it dropped down between the ribs through the covering of the heart. I could feel the heart at the time. I found a poultry carving knife (produced). There was no blood on the handle, but on each side of the blade there were marks of blood. I had no conversation with Mrs. Davy as to how the wound was produced. I asked her nothing. I have since made a *post-mortem* examination, in the presence of Mr. Savory, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Mr. Baker, Dr. Westmacott, Dr. Royston, and my father. Dr. Royston saw the deceased alive. He came directly after I arrived. They sent for several surgeons. The arms were slightly bent, hands both closed, and marks of [illegible] in the palms. There were also scratches on the face. There was a slight contusion on the scalp. Hæmorrhage from the wound was the cause of death. The wound penetrated the wall of the heart.

Coroner—Now, how do you think the wound could have been produced? Could the person have done it himself?—I do not think it was impossible. He must have done it if he did it at all with his right hand. He could not have done it with his left.

Do you think it might have been done by falling on the knife?—It is just possible.

Could it have been done in a struggle?—I should think not.

Then you think he might have fallen on to the knife while it was being held by some one else?—Yes.

Have you considered the amount of power it would require to make such a wound?—It would be considerable.

And do you think he might have done it himself?—It is possible.

But a third person might have thrust the knife into the body?—Oh, yes.

Do you think that the more probable theory of the three?—Yes.

Anne Matthews recalled—I cleared the dinner away about half-past 8. I took the dirty knives down, but the clean knives we always kept in a plate basket in the dining-room on the opposite side of the room to the fire. The knife produced was in the plate basket. The dining table is oval. He sat on the right side, and Mrs. Davy sat with her back to the fireplace. The plate basket was to his left. After the doctor had arrived, after the deceased had been wounded, I saw the plate basket on the table, and two large dinner knives lying by the side of it on the table. There were no dessert knives in the basket. The plate basket stood on the table nearest to the sideboard and the farthest from Mrs. Davy. I saw nothing else besides the two knives out of the basket. I should say that Mr. Moon was seated nearest to the basket.

The Coroner—Was Mrs. Davy a violent woman? Witness—She was a very bad-tempered woman. I have seen her in a passion with the servants. I never saw her strike any one. What I mean by a bad temper is that she got angry about trifling things. I never heard her threaten Mr. Moon.

The inquiry was then adjourned.

On the 29th the examination of the medical witnesses was continued, and

Mr. George Turner Phillips, surgeon, of 37 Prince's-square, having been re-called, stated that he had known Mrs. Davy about seven months. She had been accustomed to an excess of stimulants, and was suffering generally from dipsomania and its effects. She had no regular attack of *delirium tremens* during the time he had been attending her. He had ordered her to drink a certain quantity of champagne. She had of late been more temperate in her habits, and was a great deal better on Wednesday morning. She then told him that she meant to go out for a ride. He tried to dissuade her from doing so, fearing that she would make herself worse, as she was not accustomed to horse exercise. Finding that she persisted in going he said he should call again in the evening to see how she was, and this was the reason he went to the house the second time on the same day about half-past 9. He was shown into the drawing-room, where he found Mrs. Toynbee, Miss Dewling, and Miss Pook. In about five minutes the door was opened quickly, and Mrs. Davy came in hurriedly crying very much. She said, "Oh, doctor, Fred is going on so; can you come again in an hour?" He had been told by Mrs. Davy that Mr. Moon was her stepbrother, and believing this he had never seen any reason to suspect that there was any thing improper in their intimacy. She usually spoke of him as "poor Fred," and had told the witness that he was subject to some kind of fits, she thought epileptic fits. He had seen Mr. Moon at her house only about ten times. Mrs. Davy was certainly an excitable person. When he saw her on Wednesday night he could not say that she had taken more than was good for her. The words she uttered were spoken distinctly and coherently. He had heard her speak hastily, and thought she was self-willed. He had never known her to commit any violent act.

By Mr. Humphreys—He found black marks and small particles of coal in Mr. Moon's hands. These marks might be accounted for on the supposition that he had been stabbed, and in falling had reached across the fender and grasped a piece of coal. When he was fetched to the house about half-past 10, Mrs. Davy seemed beside herself with grief and kept saying, "O, dear Fred, come back." About a quarter of an hour after the deceased breathed his last witness went into the adjoining room, where Mrs. Davy was under the care of witness's father, who is also a surgeon. The witness said to her, "Good God! How did it happen?" She replied, "Oh! I don't know how it was. There was a scuffle, and I fear I must have done it." She said the dispute was caused by some words used by the deceased concerning her daughter. (It was stated that this daughter is married to a friend of Mr. Moon's.) The witness thought it would have been next to impossible that the deceased could have inflicted the would himself. It would take an enormous pressure to send such a knife as the one found by the deceased through his coat, waistcoat, shirt, and undershirt. Mrs. Davy used to drink brandy.

By the Coroner—In the state she was now in a small quantity of brandy would be likely to excite her more than it would formerly have done.

By Mr. Lewis—She had been attended by witness's father, in whose care she was placed by Dr. Gull. The witness believed that she left her bed for the first time after a serious illness on the Saturday preceding the Wednesday in question. Supposing there had been a struggle for the knife, and Mrs. Davy had got it in her hand, it was not impossible that the wound might have been produced if he had fallen on his left side. When witness interrogated her she seemed unconscious how the wound had been caused. She appeared bewildered. Witness would not undertake to swear that she had not said it was done as they fell.

By the Coroner—His impression was that she used the words "in a scuffle" or "in the scuffle."

By Mr. Lewis—She constantly asked to be allowed to kiss the body.

Superintendent Eccles, of the X Division, produced the knife found in the fender beside the deceased. It was such a knife as is used for carving fowls with, having a blade and handle each about 7in. long. The point appeared to be rather blunt.

By Mr. Humphreys—It would require very considerable force to send such a knife as the one produced through all the clothes worn by the deceased. It would have required the weight of the body falling against something offering a firm resistance to have driven the knife in. The witness described the position in which the body was lying, and the direction and character of the wound.

Mr. Blake, the Coroner's officer, produced the coat worn by the deceased. The hole made by the knife was about an inch and a half long, and rather more than an inch in front of the side seam of the coat, and would have been covered if the left arm had been allowed to hang vertically from the shoulder when the body was in an upright position.

Mr. W. Scovell Savory, F.R.C.S., surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, was called, and stated that he had assisted at the *post mortem* examination of the deceased. He found a wound in the left side of the chest, rather more than an inch and a half in extent horizontally, between the sixth and seventh ribs, penetrating to a depth of nearly six inches in a direction forwards and downwards, its termination being about two inches below the level of the external wound. Passing just through the anterior edge of the lung the knife had entered the left ventrical of the heart. He thought it most probable that a second person had inflicted the wound by stabbing the deceased. He had known the deceased for many years, and had been consulted by him as to his health, but had never heard that he had fits of any kind.

By Mr. Lewis—Unless the knife had been intentionally held fixed against something, he thought it highly improbable that the wound had been caused by the deceased falling upon the knife, because the left arm would have pushed away the knife. He would not undertake to swear that it was impossible the wound should have been caused by a fall, but he thought it in the highest degree improbable.

Dr. J. G. Westmacott, divisional police surgeon, was called to see Mrs. Davy at the police-station about 3 o'clock in the morning, in order to say whether it was necessary that she should be sent to a hospital. She was flushed and excited, but not drunk. She said she had been drinking, and witness told her he could see that plainly. Her pulse was very high.

Mr. Richard Phillips, surgeon of Leinster-square, stated that he had attended Mrs. Davy about two months ago. She was placed in his hands by Dr. Gull. The witness was sent for on Wednesday night, and found Mrs. Davy in great agitation, sitting on a chair in the drawing-room. She said, "Oh, doctor! How is he?" I said, "The man is dead." She repeated the words, "Dead, doctor? dead? Impossible." He replied that it really was so, and she fell down in a semi-unconscious state on a chair and said, "Oh, doctor, doctor, I am afraid it is I who have done it." He exclaimed, "Impossible, Mrs. Davy, you could not have done it." She answered, "I really think I did, but I don't know how." Witness said, "For God's sake, explain yourself, Mrs. Davy." She then said, "We were sitting after dinner at table, and Fred made an observation to me about my daughter which annoyed me excessively. I begged him not to repeat it, for I could not stand it. Mr. Moon said, "I will say it again and if you are not silent I will fling the bottle at your head." She stated that she then jumped up with a knife in her hand. They struggled and fell, and she saw the blood pouring out and she could not tell how. She said that was all she knew about it. Witness, being under the impression that she was a married woman, told her she must send for her husband immediately. She said he was at his club, and a servant was sent in a cab for him. Witness left some one by her side while he went for a police-constable.

By Mr. Lewis—She did not at all withhold the explanation from him, and she led him to believe that the wound was received in the struggle, but she did not exactly know how. She always appeared to him to be a well-conducted lady, except in the matter of her indulgence in stimulants. She was an habitual drinker.

Mr. W. Morrant Baker, F.R.C.S., agreed with Mr. Savory that, although it was possible the wound was the result of a fall, yet it was improbable.

Mrs. Ann Marsden Toynbee, cross-examined by Mr. Humphreys, said she had known the deceased and Mrs. Davy about 12 years. When Mr. Moon was found to be dead she sent a Mrs. Dewling (mother of one of the young ladies before mentioned) to the chambers at No. 40, St. James-street, occupied by the deceased, in the hope that Mr. Pickford, one of his friends who sometimes stayed with him, might be found there. Mrs. Dewling, not finding him there, was asked to go to Charing-cross and to telegraph to Mr. Pickford, who was a surgeon in the Grenadier Guards at Windsor. She thought he would best communicate the sad news to Mr. Moon's relatives. On the Derby Day Mr. Moon sent the telegram produced, requesting Mrs. Davy to take luncheon with him in his chambers. She, however, went to the riding school instead, and he came to Newton-road to dinner. Witness had only one room at No. 8, Monmouth-road. The two young ladies mentioned before were stopping at the same house. A dining-room and bedroom were taken at the same house for Captain Davy, because the nurse occupied the dressing-room at No. 23, Newton road. He had not slept at the house in Monmouth-road, but had dressed there. She thought the rooms had been engaged for him about a fortnight. She knew that Mrs. Davy had gone by various names. She had been called a "Countess;" but it was only a nickname. Her real name was Hannah Newington, but she had at different times assumed the names of De Morne, Frances Canning, &c. Witness had heard that she was charged at Marlborough-street Police-court with robbing a Mr. Whaley of jewelry, and that Mr. Moon had paid 300*l*. to get her out of her difficulty. Witness became acquainted with her when she was stopping at the Southwick Hotel, which was then kept by the witness's husband. She had a hasty temper, but witness had never heard her threaten to use violence to Mr. Moon, although they had sometimes quarrelled. Witness cashed two checks for 100*l*. each on the 22nd inst. for Mrs. Davy, and afterward paid 95*l*. into the London and Westminster Bank, where Mrs. Davy had an account. About 102*l*. was spent getting some of Mrs. Davy's jewelry out of pawn. The witness had never heard that Mr. Moon had made a settlement on Mrs. Davy, and that she would get a further sum of money in the event of his death. Sometimes Mrs. Davy had the key of Mr. Moon's chambers. She remembered that Mrs. Davy had brought home the leathern despatch box produced in a cab, but she did not know that any private papers were kept in that box, and that both had a key to it. She saw a policeman take a key from Mrs. Davy's bunch of keys and open the box. She did not notice that it was empty. Witness was not paid any thing for assisting Mrs. Davy in looking after the house. She had a private income.

By Mr. Lewis—Mr. Moon was rather jealous. Mrs. Davy was known to Mr. Moon all the time she went by different names. With Mr. Moon's sanction she was to have started for Homburg with a servant and a courier, on Thursday, the day after his death. The witness believed that Mrs. Davy, so far from having anything to gain by Mr. Moon's death, would be a great loser by it.

Mr. Daniel Bishop Davy said he had formerly been in the army, but had sold out and entirely left the service. He held the lease of 23, Newton-road, but he had not been residing there during the last 12 months. He had known the person who went by the name of Davy about three years. She had not made any statement to him concerning the death of the deceased. He knew that Mr. Moon visited at the house. He was not aware until he heard it in evidence that Mr. Moon supplied her with money, as she had led him to believe that within the last 12 months some property had been left to her. Witness had seen Mr. Moon twice or three times.

By Mr. Lewis—Witness had supplied her with money to the extent of £1,400 or £1,500, paying her expenses and supporting her for about two years. He had never heard that she could benefit directly or indirectly by Mr. Moon's death. Witness came forward to bail her at the police court the day she was apprehended. He did not say he was her husband. He was not asked. Two questions only were put to him—"Are you a householder? Are you worth £200?" and he simply answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Lewis—Did I represent you to be her husband? Witness—No, I did not hear you say so.

Mr. Lewis said he had no knowledge whether they were or were not married, and he did not say that they were. He would not on any account have been guilty of any deceit.

The witness said it had been stated and published in the newspapers that he was implicated in the fraud, and he had been placed in a very unpleasant position in consequence. If he had been asked whether he was her husband or not he should at once have said no.

By Mr. Humphreys—He was not put on oath on the subject. Mrs. Davy paid the check for the lease of the house. An action had been brought to compel payment to be made in the Lord Mayor's Court, and the money, £11, 17s. 9d., was paid last Friday by Mrs. Davy. Witness declined to say what regiment he was in, and the Coroner thought there was no reason for pressing him to answer.

By Mr. Lewis—Mrs. Davy had lived under the witness's protection for two years, but he had not had any dealings with Mr. Moon.

The inquiry was then adjourned.

[We shall publish the remainder of the proceedings before the Coroner to-morrow]

COMMUNION WINE CONFERENCE.—A conference of "ministers, elders, and members of the different churches," on "the use of alcoholic wine at the sacrament," has been held in the Craigie Hall, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh. The conference was attended by under thirty gentlemen, of whom one was a minister, and various plans for the introduction of unfermented and non-intoxicating wines for use at the communion-table were submitted and discussed. No actual line of conduct in the matter was, however, adopted at the conference, which would seem to be preliminary to further action.

THE SMALL-POX IN LONDON.—The Metropolitan Asylums Board having had the offer of a second ship on loan from the Admiralty for the purposes of a hospital for convalescent small-pox patients, have agreed to take the Rhin in preference to the Ajax. The Rhin was chosen as having been used for hospital purposes; it can be readily adapted to receive 150 to 200 convalescents from the different asylums, and it was agreed that the permission of the Thames Conservancy Board should be solicited for the Rhin to be moored in proximity to the Dreadnought. Of the working of the Dreadnought as a hospital, it is reported by the committee who have charge of the arrangements that, as the area of the ship is very great and the ventilation perfect, it was determined to increase the number of beds from 200 to 250, and but that, unfortunately, two cases of erysipelas occurred, the beds would have been increased to 300. Of 291 patients received from the different asylums, 77 had been discharged, one had died, and 213 remained. From reports from other hospitals under the Board it appears that the epidemic fluctuates, and that there was an increase in the fortnight ending last Saturday, the disease, too, being of a virulent type. The Stockwell and Homerton Committees had erected tents in their grounds to be occupied as hospitals, the asylums themselves being full; and the Poor Law Board had given its sanction to these acts and thanked the committees for their promptitude. The central authority also expressed its readiness to assist the Board should it be necessary to provide still further accommodation.—*Times.*

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20	29 0 0	32 14 0	1 12 3
30	33 15 0	87 13 0	2 2 1
40	41 9 0	45 4 0	2 16 0
50	54 9 0	57 4 0	3 19 5

Forms of Proposal may be obtained, free of charge, on application to the Secretaries or Agents of the Company; and they will be glad to give any information that may be required.

By order,
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

OFFICE, 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 ...... £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ...... £485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 ...... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ...... £213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	28 7	30 0	21 1	22 11
25	31 6	32 13	21 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.

A. Thorndike Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, ESQUIRE.

MEDICAL REFEREE FOR BOMBAY.
DR. H. W. DIVER, No. 30, Meadow Street.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO THE ARMY.

The Directors of this Company have decided upon accepting the Lives of Military Men, who are not on Active Service, AT THE SAME RATES AS CIVILIANS; provided that before proceeding on Active Service, due notice is given to the Manager, and a commensurate extra Premium paid. Subject to this stipulation, the Civil rates of Premium WILL IN FUTURE APPLY EQUALLY TO MILITARY MEN AND CIVILIANS, and the former will be enabled to effect Assurances with this Company UPON MORE FAVOURABLE TERMS THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER OFFICE.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
[illegible]	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham [illegible]

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

March 1871.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1843.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54

Subscribed Capital ...... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital ...... £ 50,000
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Morriss, Esq. E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.	C. Belle, Esq. W. F. Hunter, Esq., and Frank G. Jefferson, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. [illegible]gton, [illegible] and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors [illegible] entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring £8,850,615-5-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18-8

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were ...... £84,37,750-15-4 of which Twenty-five lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ...... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referees named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, or days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the Sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

Printed & Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.